The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,522.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance ... Rupees Fifty-t[wo]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 28th April 1870, at noon.

	April 1870		May.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Colombo	2
„ Carwar	27	„ Galle	3
„ Mangalore	28	„ Negapatam	6
„ Cannanore	29	„ Madras	9
„ Calicut	29	„ Coconada	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Cochin	30	„ Bimlipatam	12
	May.	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Tuticorin	1	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 25th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 30th instant. The greater part of the cargo has already been engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 980 tons register, Captain Bryce, will be despatched hence about 10th proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 11th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34 } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April, via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.	
Indigo, Silk	60 „ „	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper		
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40 „ „	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent 1st.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
„ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
„ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
„ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy........ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (1,982 tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 28th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
21st April 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED on 29th instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd April 1870. Secretaries and Treasurers.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantines.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK has lately RECEIVED large ADDITIONS of Apparatus, &c., including CAMERAS of new and improved construction, and very superior finish, and the new INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC TENT for outdoor work.

CAMERAS.

Square sliding-body Cameras, Kinnear's Conical Bellows Cameras, Square Bellows Cameras, with screw movement, &c., Binocular and Universal Cameras, &c.
CAMERA STANDS, folding and rigid.

LENSES.

By ROSS, Portrait and Landscape.
By DALLMEYER, Portrait and Group.
By GRUBB, Landscape.
By JAMIN and others, Portrait and Landscape.

APPARATUS, &c.

PRINTING FRAMES, very superior, and Oak Printing Frames.
WATER-TIGHT GLASS BATHS, in Mahogany cases.
DIPPERS FOR BATHS, glass and ebonite.
GLASS BATHS and DISHES.
Patent GLASS PLATES of sizes
OPAL GROUND, and NON-ACTINIC GLASS.
PLATE BOXES, in Pine and Mahogany.
PLATE DRAINING BOXES and RACKS.
PLATE VICES, HOLDERS, and DEVELOPING STANDS.
PORCELAIN WARE—Dishes, shallow and deep, from 5 by 4 to 24 by 19.
EBONITE WARE—Baths with and without water-tight top Dippers; Dishes; Funnels; Bottles; Developing Cups; and Plyers.
PORTABLE STILLS, one and two gallon size.
ROLLING PRESSES, for Cartes-de-Visite.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS, ALBUMS, and CARD MOUNTS.
GRAPHOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPES.
COLLODIONS, by Thomas, Mawson, and Ponting.
PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a large HOUSE with Out-houses and extensive vacant Ground, secured by pucca built wall, the House commanding breezes from all sides, situated on Grant Road. Apply to Mr. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY, Malabar Hill, or Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, on BANDORA HILL, from the 1st May 1870, MOUNT MARY'S LODGE, now in occupation of S. W. READ, Esq., having accommodation for two families, with specious Cookroom, Coach and Out-houses, commanding a Sea view, being only a few yards from the high water mark. Rent Rs. 100 per month. Apply to J. B. HENRIQUES, Shipping Office.

NOTICES.

Mr. P. A. LOPES,

VIOLINIST, PIANO-TEACHER, TUNER, AND REPAIRER.

Pianos tuned and undertaken for repair, either at his own, or at the parties' residences, at any part of the Island.

Orders from Malabar and Bandora Hills, &c., for tuning pianos promptly executed.

Letters addressed as below will be carefully attended to—Nawab's House, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

N. B.—A semi-grand piano by J. G. Doring and Co., Hamburg, quite new is for sale in the above place. For particulars apply to Mr. LOPES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE

FOR

LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May 1870, at 2 P.M., the following CLAIMS of this Bank will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Messrs. MENESSE & Co.'s Auction Rooms, No. 8 Hummum Street, separately or together in such parcels as the Liquidators shall prior to the commencement of the sale determine, and on conditions to be then and there declared:—

Claim on the Estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Davidass Lukhmidass.
Ditto under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Atmaram Madhowjee.
Ditto under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Jumnadass Dulubdass and Davidass Lukhmidass.
Ditto of A. C. Brice & Co., Bombay.
Ditto of A. B. Collett, an Insolvent.
Ditto of Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer, an Insolvent.
Ditto of Byramjee Ardaseer Dauver, an Insolvent.
Ditto of Dinshaw Ardaseer Dauver, an Insolvent.
Ditto of John Campbell, an Insolvent.
Ditto of Manockjee Framjee Mapla, an Insolvent.
Claim on Chintoba Bhasker.
Ditto Gangadass Nagjee.
Ditto Nansey Jugjeewan.
Ditto Canjee Jaitha.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, including full particulars of several claims to be sold, comprising therein a statement of Dividends received and expected to be received, may be obtained at the office of the Bank, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on every day except Sundays, until the day of sale.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, } Liquidators.
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, }

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders. Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

Middle Cross Road,
Louisa and Alexandra Points.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co,

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having empowered Mr. HENRY BAWN ADDIS, C. E., Elphinstone Circle, to UNDERTAKE ALL WORK in connection with his PATENT SINGLE RAIL TRAMWAY, those interested in the scheme will in future address him direct for all information.

W. J. ADDIS, C. E.

Tanna, 21st April 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY at COLABA, adjoining the premises of the United Victoria and Colaba Company.

Information regarding the area of the Property, Title, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co.-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the DIRECTORS HELD THIS DAY, it was resolved as follows:—

That the Dividend declared at the General Meeting of the 11th April 1870 of Rs. 20 on the Old, and Rs. 10-6-8 on the New Shares of the Company, should be payable to the persons who on the said 11th April 1870 were registered holders of the Shares in respect of which such Dividend is payable, in Cash, as soon as practicable after the receipt from Government of the consideration for the Company's property.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th April 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May 1870, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 21st APRIL to the 7th MAY 1870, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st April 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned on the 29th April 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st March 1870.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MADRAS TIME.

ALTERATION of CLOCKS and ALTERATION of TRAINS.

Under orders of Government Madras Time (which is twenty seven minutes earlier than the Bombay Time hitherto observed) will be KEPT at all STATIONS, and TRAINS WILL RUN in accordance therewith on and after the 1st MAY.

An alteration of Trains will also take place from the 1st May, when the Bulsar and Baroda and Baroda and Ahmedabad Mixed Trains will be discontinued, and Mixed Trains in lieu thereof will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 7-30 A.M. and Ahmedabad for Surat at 8-30 A.M.

The Third Class Fare of Three Pies per mile is now in force between all Stations and by all Trains.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 18th April 1870. Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ORDINARY MAINTENANCE of OPEN LINE on the following portions of the North Eastern Extension and Nagpore Branch:—

Distance. ms.	chs.		
73	47	Contract	No 1 from Taptee River to Khundwa.
63	53	ditto	No 2 from Khundwa to Hurda.
46	27	ditto	No 3 from Sukkur Viaduct to Chindwara.
32	98	ditto	No 4 from Chindwara station to Jubbulpore.
135	50	ditto	No 5 from Bhosawul to Budnaira.
108	25	ditto	No 6 from Budnaira to Nagpoor.

Forms of Tender and Schedules for Prices for supplementary works not included in the Ordinary Maintenance, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bhosawul, on and after the 26th current.

The Tenders must be sealed and addressed to the Agent not later than the 1st May, and the Contracts will commence on the 1st July 1870 and expire on 30th June 1871.

The Agent will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H P LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 5th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CALL of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of shares now Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 paid; making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £1, and £6 per share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares in India upon which Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 per share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon both classes of shares (making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £1² and £6 per share paid) on or before the 26th April next at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 26th April, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares, so long as such Call remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 87-4-5 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £8 and £14 per share respectively) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 15th March 1870.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
New Orleans	at Rs. 25 „
Sea Island	at Rs. 25 „
Peruvian	at Rs. 25 „
Bourbon	at Rs. 10 „

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled of make their own arrangements for the careful preservation to their Seed until sowing time.

Applications for Hingunghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

SALE by AUCTION.
(Without Reserve.)

COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Commission Sale Rooms—

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bombay Mint,

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., a large Shipment of FINEST QUALITY ENGLISH TABLE GLASSWARE, of great variety, Cut and Engraved by a New Patent Process in the most modern and elegant designs, from one of the best English Works, comprising—

Decanters, Quarts and Pints, Claret Decanters, Water Jugs.
Wine Glasses, Ports, Sherries.
Clarets, Champagnes, Champagne Tumblers (now style).
½ Pint and Soda Water Tumblers.
Goblets, Caraffes and Ups.
Crystal Tankards.
Salts, Celeries, Butters, Sugars.
Ice Plates, Biscuit Boxes.
Finger Glasses, Pickles, Comports.
Flower Tubes, Lusters, &c. &c. &c.

The Auctioneers confidently offer the above Glassware to public competition knowing the quality and designs to be of the best. This is an excellent opportunity for Gentlemen wishing to secure a handsome set of Glass.

The goods will be on view at the above Rooms (first floor) from the 22nd till the day of Sale.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	[illegible] ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	[illegible] embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	12	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine [illegible] Mixed Striped	12	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread Hose [illegible]	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy [illegible]	28	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to [illegible]
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, — Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. — The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. — Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. — With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. — The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

		Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15 to 30
	do do chased	15 to 30
	do do enameled	16 to 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18 to 30
	do Shirt Studs	14 to 30
	do Collar Studs	8 to 10
	do Scarf Ring	10 to 15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10 to 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 18½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

JOONUS TYEB,
Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter, Habit Maker.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.

A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c, for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shir-Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c.. Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0*	Silver Neck, with ** (double star) but not so dry	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1832	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
24 0	Chateau Leoville	22 0
30 0*	Chateau Latour	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	26 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

20 0	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice, We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

SAUTERNES.

28 0	Sauterne 18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem	36 0

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
„ 4 „	Pints
„ 12 „	Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux „ Do.	„ 18	„
Cognac „ Do.	„ 16	„

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	„ 14	„

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	„
Pints in 2 „ „	„ 16	„

Messrs. Ross Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at .... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

BASS' PALE ALE,
imported through
THE SUEZ CANAL;
bottled by
STONE & Co., & CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz.	per doz.	3 12	4 0
ORDINARY PINTS, examined and repacked	ditto	3 14	4 2
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks of 4 doz.	ditto	5 12	6 4
ORDINARY QUARTS, examined and repacked	ditto	6 0	6 8
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 6 doz.	ditto	4 12	5 4
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	ditto	5 0	5
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 3 doz.	ditto	8 0	8 12
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	ditto	8 4	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and other large Consumers the Imperial Quarts (containing 5 full sized glasses) are recommended both for convenience and economy.

STOUTS;
BY
GUINNESS, BARCLAY, and WHITE & Co.

PINTS, in original Casks of 8 doz.	per doz.	Rs. 3 14	Rs. 4 2
Do examined and repacked	ditto	4 0	4 4
QUARTS, in original Casks of 4 dozen	ditto	5 12	6 4
QUARTS, examined and repacked	ditto	6 0	6 8
Do in original Casks—H. WHITE & Co.'s celebrated brand	ditto	5 8	6 0
QUARTS, examined and repacked,	ditto	5 12	6 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—PORTRAITS, GROUPS, HORSES, &c., taken from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.

W. G. STRETTON,
1, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes	Ditto	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	20 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER	„ 25 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42 0	17 0
„ „ MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

			Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule,	„	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule,	„	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule,	„	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule,	„	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule,	„	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule,	„	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule,	„	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule,	„	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 [illegible]
NUITS, ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON, ditto	„ [illegible]	...
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, [illegible] very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

SHERRIES.

	Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
MOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry	22 0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine	18 0
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	1 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice	133

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	„ 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, via the SUEZ CANAL, the following, viz:—

A. 1. Amontillado, a very superior fine Wine	at Rs. 38	per doz.
Chateau Palmer, a good dinner Wine	at „ 22	„
Medoc, a breakfast Claret	at „ 13-8	„

The above are on our usual terms.

19th April 1870. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	„ 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS and Passengers arriving Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Hoop Iron.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT,
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

LAND and other shares have been in general demand. Market very active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	622½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	187½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,400
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	128 ex.d
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,635
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,985
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,185
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	315

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£20	09.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£	13.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£1	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,710
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
290	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
600	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,500
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	745
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,340
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	570
256	3,300	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	300			Do. New	500
500	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,500
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,575
200	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
600	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
	3½		Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
	...		East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' [illegible] Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	[illegible]
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	316

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	620
3,500	2,40	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,4..	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	do. do.	1s. 11½ to 2⅛d.
Do. Do[illegible]	do. do.	1s. 11¾ to 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible] sight	225

[illegible]ENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]	113½
[illegible]	107½
[illegible]	96½
[illegible] (Public Works Loan)	102½
[illegible] Loan 1866-67	108½
[illegible] years	109
[illegible] years	106½
4 years' [illegible]	102
[illegible] Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	[illegible]

BANK OF BOMBAY.

[illegible]	4 per cent
[illegible] Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	105-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Joseph, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Hankey, Colonel, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Graham, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Sealkote.
Vandergucht, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jubbulpore.
Philips, Captain, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Seroor.
Philips, Captain, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Wakefield, Surgeon, 19th Regiment, on leave, from Bhooj.
Trevor, Major, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Hunter, Captain, Royal Artillery, on furlough, from Allahabad.
Adams, Colonel, H. M.'s 13th Regiment, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 22.

Ryves, Lieutenant, 2nd Grenadiers, to join, to Sattara.
Loch, Colonel, 3rd Cavalry, from duty, to Poona.
Wallace, Colonel, Royal Horse Arttillery from duty, to Kirkee.
Lawson, Captain, 50th Regiment, from duty, to Kirkee.
Starkey, Captain, H. M.'s 3rd Hussars, from duty, to Nuggur.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Clarke, Captain, 8th Light Cavalry, on duty, to Kamptee.
Trevelyan, Captain, 15th Regiment, on duty, to Mehidpore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND APRIL.

London...	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland...Steamers		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Bhownuggur, April 20.
	Premier	Sweetser	Boston, Dec. 4.
	Sallamutty	Nacoda	Cutch Mandvee, Apr 18
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cochin, April 15.

DEPARTURE.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
[illegible]phine	Blachet	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
[illegible], Angeline, to Kurrachee.
[illegible] Seddon, McIntosh, to Bassein.
[illegible]rietta, Owen, to Rangoon.
[illegible]se, Lafrenais, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Annot Lyle, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

April 18 Mahratta (s) ... Scott ... Moulmein, April 11

DEPARTURES.

April 18 Dilawur ... — ... —
Rutlandshire ...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 15 Ethiopia (s) ... — ... Rangoon
16 Mofussilite ... — ... London
Alabama ... — ... Mauritius
Godavery (s) ... — ... Galle
Statesman ... — ... Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

April 17 Alabama ... — ... Calcutta
Godavery ... — ... Calcutta

Passengers arrived per screw steamer Ethiopia—Major General and Mrs Fytche, Colonel and Mrs Bourdier, Brigadier General McIntyre, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Messrs Ialls, Brown and Hiel, Ensign Spungin, Captain and Mrs Cole, Rev Mr and Mrs Eghanton, Rev Mr and Mrs Sharpe, R B Swinton, Esq, Mr and Mrs Boswell, 3 Sergeants, 18 Privates, 5 Gunners, 2 Subadars, 2 Havildars, 1 Naique, 51 Sepoys, 32 Store Lascars, 12 Convicts, Mrs Philips and children, 4 Assistant Apothecaries, and 46 deck.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets having been appointed to leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning in future, commencing from 3rd April 1870, the following alterations in the closing hours of the Overland Mail will have effect from the same date:—

The Mails will close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet will remain open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices will be 5 P.M.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Apr. 24th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Apr. 28th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	May 12th.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	,,	,,	,,
Persian Gulf		,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	9th and 15th	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st April 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting		
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.
	Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Shapore, Khurdee, Deolalee, Niphar, Vinchoor (Lasulgaum), Pachora, Mhyjee, Mussawud, Julgaum; and those on the Branch Line from Bhosawul to Nagpore	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pem, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. secure that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the EDUCATED NATIVES will be HELD TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at 5½ in the evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, when an Address will be delivered by the chief of the party of Brahmo Missionaries now on their way to Mangalore on a Religious Mission. The public are requested to attend.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HOYLE—April 17th, at 19, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of George W. Hoyle, Esq., of a son.

WARDEN—April 16th, at No. 38, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Captain F. Warden, of a son, prematurely, still-born.

DEATH.

GEORGE—April 13th, at No. 17, Royd Street, Calcutta, of enlargement of the liver, Mrs. Olivia Hovenden, wife of Mr. James George, Head Assistant of Bonded Warehouse, aged 37 years and 8 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HARWARD—April 13th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Major Harward, of a son.

RADCLIFFE—April 13th, at Attock, the wife of Brevet Major E. Delmé Radcliffe, 88th Connaught Rangers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DART—CRAIG—April 6th, at St. James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev. D. P. Williams, Mr. W. Dart, Supervisor, Department Public Works, to Elizabeth Craig.

DEATH.

PORTER—April 1st, at Loodiana, Mrs. A. M. Porter, aged 74 years, 8 months and 10 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

IT is quite natural that certain minds should strive to remedy one injustice by perpetrating another. The Government of India has unjustly imposed a confiscatory tax on incomes, has broken faith with its own servants, and made a special assault on the revenues of those who are not in its pay; Mr. Cowie and his humbler followers desire to break faith with the Zemindars of Bengal and abolish the Permanent Settlement. It is probably of little use to argue with men who have submitted to the domination of a fixed idea, but it may not be useless to signalize the fact that to them the preservation of public faith has become a matter of less moment than the triumph of an economical theory. We are quite aware that when the solemnity of a contract is alleged against a proposal to break it, philosophers of this school are ready enough with the retort—your respect for contracts is mere evasion. The reply is fitting in the mouths of those whose doctrine, as exemplified in their dissertations on the Permanent Settlement is, "all contracts we dislike are null and void." It will be said that the argument rushes to extremes. Let us see. If a contract made upwards of seventy years ago is to be held as void, why not a contract made thirty or three years ago. What has the age of a contract to do with its validity, except in so far as lapse of time may be evidence of its existence. If the contract with the Bengal Zemindars is not to be upheld, why uphold the contract with the public creditor, not only with the heirs of those who lent money to the State in 1793, but those who lent money to the State in 1869, or at any intervening period? If the State makes a bad bargain, is that a reason for annulling the contract? Would the rule hold good if applied to private transactions? If a horse is bought for Rs. 500 and found to be worth Rs. 1,000, is that a reason why the purchaser should pay double or relinquish his property? If a Government borrows at 70 for 5 per cent., does the improvident arrangement entitle the State to say, "We shall only credit you with 70 instead of 100. Our predecessors made a bad bargain and we do not intend to fulfil its terms." To apply the words of Mr. Justice Melvill, "if a contract has been made, it must stand good even though it be an injury to the community for all time." Of course the philosophers may show, if they can, that there never was a Permanent Settlement; that there is not now anything of the sort; and that India has been under a gross delusion for three quarters of a century. That course is open to them. They may treat us to "historic doubts" on the subject of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, disprove, or at least render questionable the existence of any such person as Lord Cornwallis, and even go so far as to make it dubious whether there were or are any English rulers in Bengal. The onus of proving that there was no Settlement or, if any, that it was ephemeral, lies with the philosophers. If there was and is a Permanent Settlement, the rules of justice and policy alike—we do not mean the rules of the transcendentalists in matters of economics, but ordinary rules guiding the every day life of honourable men, and enforced by courts of justice—insist that it shall hold good even though it injure the community for all time. We do not enter into the question, was the Settlement wise or unwise—that is an abstract and not a practical question—we simply affirm that public faith must be kept, and that even the philosophers must endure as well as they can, what to them, no doubt, is a lamentable spectacle—the spectacle of states still conducted with some regard to what is politic and expedient, especially when it is also just.

Mr. Cowie says "he has frequently seen Acts in England and other countries abrogated, which at the time they were passed were intended to be as fixed and immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians." How many could be named in any degree analogous to the Permanent Settlement? The repeal of Acts, intended to be permanent, is common enough. But what Acts? Assuming that Mr. Cowie is one of the holders of English stock or even Indian stock, would he advocate the abrogation of the Acts or instruments under which the money was raised? If he is the owner of an estate originally granted by the crown and held subject to a quit rent, will he make a speech enjoining on the Government the duty of abrogating the terms of the grant, and constituting such fresh terms as a jury of philosophers might dictate? How could he stand up and compare the ordinary Acts of the English and other Parliaments to solemn compacts made by the State, the essence of which is perpetuity? We should enjoy the luxury of feeling astonished, if in these latter days it were possible to be astonished at anything, when we read the urgent appeals to the Government of India to rectify the injustice of the Income-tax by the greater injustice of a cynical breach of faith. We know that the philosophers do not believe that they are proposing to break faith, and that, like all righteous men, they believe their advice to be righteous; but that belief of theirs does not alter the fact; it only vindicates their good faith, at the expense of their estimate of the sacredness of good faith itself.

Whether Bengal pays too much or too little, whether the ryots suffer while the Zemindars revel in riches, really these things have nothing to do with the question—shall a solemn settlement, actually described as perpetual, cease and determine. If the Zemindars of Bengal pay too little, the proper complement, whatever it may be, must be obtained by some other process than a breach of faith. That is a problem for the Government to solve. So also, if the ryots are hard bested, measures may be devised for their relief—that is a separate question. And probably we shall only make a decided step towards the accomplishment of the double aim when the philosophers cease to demand the abrogation of a settlement distinctly named perpetual, and when, recognizing its indefeasible character, they employ their stupendous abilities in discovering how the Zemindars may be properly taxed, and how the ryots may be released from avoidable suffering. At present their usefulness, whatever it may be, is marred, because they stand before the world as the counsellors of an act which would be alike impolitic and a conspicuous example of violated public faith.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was expected to arrive at Peshawur on the 19th, and Lord Mayo on the 20th or at latest the 21st.

SIR RICHARD COUCH, successor of Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice in Bengal, arrived at Calcutta last Monday morning, under a salute of eleven guns.

IT is rumoured (says the "Englishman") that the services of Mr. R. Hollingberry are so highly appreciated by the Government of India, that a suggestion, emanating from Mr. Chapman and Sir Richard Temple, has been embodied in a despatch of the Government of India, recommending that he be appointed Deputy Secretary in the Financial Department, the post being created for the purpose, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr J B Chalmers, Mr Edward Stillwell, Mrs Forster and four children, Mr Marett, Captain and Mrs T E Vandergucht and infant, Mr and Mrs H Bowen and six children, Mr and Mrs Colvill, Corporal Heath, Corporal Jackson, Mrs Ryan and three children, Mr J Charlton, Captain and Major Magrath, Mr S Bury, Captain W Cunningham, Mr Joseph Freeman, Lieutenant H. Baily, Captain and Mrs Steinman, and Mr H Irvin.

For Marseilles—Captain and Mrs J G Bell and four children, Mr C M Rivey, Mr Thomas Bray, Lieutenant Battye, Mr Mosley, Lieutenant H Wylie, Mr W F Peel, Mr Bird, Colonel and Mrs Irvin, and three children, Miss Reade, Captain J T Bushby, Lieutenant Allan Chaplin, Mr H Soung, and Colonel Rivars.

For Suez—Mr C Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel Chesney, Mr C Currey, Colonel Glover, Mr R Parch, Mr William Phillips, Major Shaw Stewart, Mr A Pye Smith, Mr H St. Geo Tucker, Mr Robert Paton, Lieutenant Digby, Mr M Beaufort, and Mr M Mull and son.

For Aden—Lieutenant Sealy.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Red Sea.*)

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, AFT.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' Bank Bills 1s. 11½d.

At the Periodical Biddings for Government Bills on India £400,000 were allotted to Calcutta. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10½d., at which prices tenders received 1½ per cent. above in full.

PARIS, 22ND APRIL, MORNING.

The French Senate has unanimously approved the Senatus Consultum.

The extensive strike of workmen in the Paris foundries still continues.

Golesco has been charged with the formation of the Roumanian Cabinet.

Count Bismark is ill with jaundice.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL.

Mr. C. Moore, the member for Mayo, is dead.

The Khedive is expected at Alexandria.

(*Via Russia.*)

LONDON, 21ST APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Reserve of Notes	£10,825,000	Dec.	£300,000
Bills discounted	£18,375,000	Dec.	£500,000
Cash	£20,000,000	Dec.	£375,000

MR. C. CURREY.

WE have already stated that Mr. Charles Currey, agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, goes home to-morrow on leave for a few months. The members of the Railway staff seized the opportunity to testify their great regard for Mr. Currey by inviting him to a farewell dinner, and Mr. Foggo kindly placed his handsome bungalow, Altamont, at their disposal. The dinner was given on Thursday night. Mr. Mathew, who acts for Mr. Currey, occupied the chair, with Mr. T. W. Wood as vice-chairman. Among the guests were Colonel Trevor, Captain White, Mr. Manning, Mr. Conder, Mr. Duxbury of the G. I. P., Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Keir, Mr. O'Leary, and others. The company had to regret the absence of Mr. Le Mesurier and Dr. Stedman from accidental causes. Several brief speeches were delivered, as is usual on these occasions, but as the dinner was private we do not report them. Mr. Currey is universally esteemed, not only as agent of a great railway company, but as a useful member of the Bench of Justices, and a "good fellow" in private life. He will be the first agent of the company who has departed with such a public token of sincere regard.

BHAUNAGAR.

THE recent death of His Highness the Raja of Bhaunagar may not be an unfit occasion for drawing attention briefly to the State over which his family have so long ruled. For the following notes we are largely indebted to the Kathiawar Directory.

The eastern division of Kathiawar is known as Gohelwad, from the Gohil Rajputs who have long been masters of it. Their ancestors, under Sehejak, came into Saurashtra from Junakhergadh, on the Luni, in Marwar, in the early part of the twelfth century of our era. He had three sons—Sarangji, from whom the Lathi family are descended; Sahaji, the ancestor of the Palitana chief; and his eldest, Ranaji, who obtained in *Garâs* the pargana of Umarala, in the centre of the peninsula, containing about fifty villages. He also built and gave name to Ranpur. A son of his, named Mokhara Gohil, depriving the Kolis of the island of Piram, near Gogha, made it his capital about 1300. The exactions and piracies of Mokhara brought upon him the imperial arms of Muhammad Tughlak Shah, who took his son prisoner. Mokhara then sought and obtained the assistance of Patâi Rawal of Pawagadh, and obtained the release of his son and the recovery of his dominions. Patâi Rawal then gave him the title of Rawal Shri, requesting that Mokhara and his descendants should thenceforth bear it along with their hereditary one of *Gohil*.

The ninth in descent from Mokhara was Visoji, the Rawal of Sihor, and Bhausing—the fifth from Visoji—founded the present capital of the State near the village of Juna Wadwà, in 1723. He was succeeded by his son Akhiraja Thakur, and he by his son Vakhatsingh, who greatly enlarged the Bhaunagar territories about eighty years ago. About 1815 Vijayasingh, his son, mounted the *gâdi* and ruled for about thirty-six years. His son Bhausing died before his father, and Akhiraja, otherwise known as Dajiraja, the son of Bhausingh, succeeded in 1851 and died in August 1854, leaving the government to his brother, the late Jaswantsinghji, who was born in 1828.

As to revenue, commerce, population, and internal administration, Bhaunagar occupies the foremost place in Kathiawar. Formerly 75 villages in the Gogha, and 40 in the Dandukha parganas, were under the Ahmedabad collectorate, and the State was deprived of its right of exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction over them; but in the late Raja's reign, and owing to the able administration of the State by his devoted and able minister, Azam Gaurishankar Udayashankar, this right was restored and the villages transferred from the Regulation districts to the Kathiawar Agency, and placed on the same footing with the other villages of the State. Bhaunagar was also declared a British port, since which it has steadily risen to a very high state of prosperity.

The State contains 646 villages, with a population estimated at 500,000, and yields an average revenue of twenty lakhs of rupees. There are in Bhaunagar five civil and criminal courts of different grades, administering justice in accordance with a code of laws laid down by the State. The territory is divided into eight *Mahâls*. 1, Mahuva; 2, Kundala; 3, Liliya; 4, Gadhada; 5, Botad; 6, Umarala; 7, Noghanavadar; and 8, Talaja,—each having a criminal and civil court in it. The revenues of these *Mahâls* are collected and their fiscal affairs conducted by officers called *Vahivatdars*. The State maintains a regiment of disciplined Sipahis, under a Eurasian officer, at Bhaunagar, besides a large police force, and sowars.

There are about thirteen ports in the State, of which Bhaunagar and Mahuva are among the best in Kathiawar, and have considerable export and import trade;—about 75,000 bales of cotton, weighing 100,000 British Indian maunds, are annually despatched from these two places.

In the town of Bhaunagar there are—a first grade Anglo-vernacular school, five vernacular boys' schools, a girls' school, a Sanskrit Pathashala, and a library bearing the name of Chagganlal—private Karbhari to the late Raja. In the different *Mahâls* there are besides 22 vernacular boys' and 4 girls' schools, bearing the best evidence of the keen practical interest the Raja took in the spread of education among his subjects. A printing press was recently set up by the Durbar, where among other publications the Official Gazette of the State was printed. Moreover, he had a dispensary established, where advice and medicine were supplied gratuitously; and about 11 vaccinators are supported in different parts of the State.

Then in the department of public works much has been done of late years, and more than 100,000 rupees spent in the construction of roads, bridges, water-courses, &c., the details of which were given in Captain Watson's Report to Government; and for the superintendence of such works the services of a European engineer is retained by the Durbar. Municipal arrangements are also made for sweeping, watering, and lighting the streets, so creditable to the late Raja, as to have attracted the notice of European visitors.

The Raja is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and the late prince had the honour conferred upon him of a K.C.S.I., and was invested with its insignia in 1866, by our late Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, who on the occasion spoke in high terms of his devoted loyalty during the troublous times of 1857, and of the able administration of the State under his rule.

Little as Europeans knew of him personally, the late Raja had attained such popularity among his subjects, from his encouragement of commerce and the advancement of the interests of his people, that both in Kathiawar and among the many respectable native merchants in Bombay, who belong to Bhaunagar, his death is deeply regretted. We need scarcely remark that all these reforms were introduced at the suggestion of his able minister, whom he knew so well how to appreciate, and in whose judgment and ability he had the wisdom to place implicit confidence, but whose qualities are sufficiently known to render comment needless here.

The Raja has left two sons, the heir-apparent being about 12 years of age, and from personal knowledge we can testify that for his age he has made very creditable progress in his education. Under the regency of an experienced administrator like the present Dewan, we cannot doubt but the State will continue to thrive, as it has hitherto done, in material, political and social prosperity.

THE COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, dated 23th April 1870:—

I have received the following reports from the agents of the different factories belonging to this company:—

Wurdah (Hingunghat), 20th April.—Considering our small supplies, business during the past week has been very active. Prices are well maintained and may be quoted at Rs. 322 per candy. About 7,000 bojas are estimated to be yet in the district, and the season is expected to last for another month. The weather continues fine

Akote, 19th April.—Early in the week the dull feeling in Bombay caused a decline here of Rs. 3 per candy, since when rates have ruled steadily at about Rs. 296 to Rs. 297. Two new dealers, who have either sold for forward delivery or are operating for direct export, have had the market almost entirely to themselves, and buyers for sale in Bombay have been unable to touch cotton at the prices they have offered. A large fair at a village a few miles hence has interfered with our supplies, which have not exceeded 1,400 bojas. The weather is intensely hot.

Oomrawuttee, 20th April—Our market keeps well supplied with fair cotton. No falling off observable yet. It is supposed that one-fourth of our crop still remains.

Khangaum, 19th April.—Supplies to this market have suffered a considerable decrease during the past week as compared with the previous week, the daily average being under 700 bojas. As to quality there appears to be much less of the best sort such as we had formerly, and there is no prospect of improvement now.

Sheagaum, 20th April.—The weather here continues fine with hot dry winds and a scorching sun during the day. The arrivals for sale during the week show a falling off of about 400 bojas as against last week's, only about 800 bojas having reached. Rates fell gradually in the beginning of the week, but within the past two days the market has again an upward tendency. Prices to-day are equal to about Rs. 298 per candy.

ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the following report, giving the correct particulars of an accident on that Company's line:—

"As to the collision which occurred at Baroda on the evening of the 18th between an up special passenger train from Anund to Baroda, and an engine which was shunting in the station yard, an inquiry by telegraph was to-day (Friday) sent to Baroda, to which the station master replies:—'Three cases fracture, and three slight cuts. The medical attendant says they are not in hospital but taken away in the Guekwar's territory, but from information obtained they are doing well.' The collision is said to have been caused by the misconduct of an engine driver, and it is forming the subject of a magisterial investigation at Baroda, the result of which is not yet known. The passengers who were injured all went away from the Baroda station at the time.

"On the following morning, the 19th, a goods engine got off the rails at a crossing while shunting at the Barajree station, a few miles south of Ahmedabad; little or no damage was done, but a delay of about two hours to the up through passenger train resulted."

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND COMPANY.

THE local Government have issued the subjoined instructions to the Public Debt Office of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, regarding the registered 4 per cent. stock of the Supreme Government, pertaining to the above company:—

1. The New Bank of Bombay will open a stock ledger (Form A) in which the total amount of stock authorized by the Government to be created as the consideration for the transfer of the Elphinstone Land Company's property, will be credited to that company. A stock certificate (Form B) will then be issued, and a corresponding entry made in the stock register (Form C.)

2. Transfers from the account of the company to the accounts of persons indicated and authorized by the liquidators or representatives of the company, will be made by the Bank *under deed* (Form D) free of stamp duty, and the stock will always be freely transferable, *under deed*.

3. The stock thus created will be an addition to the Government four per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, and may be held for any amount in even rupees, but omitting all fractional parts of a rupee.

4. On the registry of all transfers, which, as above stated, must be made by deed, the proprietors will receive from the Bank a stock certificate (Form B) not transferable by endorsement.

5. With all applications for transfer of stock the seller must surrender the certificates representing the stock to be transferred.

6. When a portion only of stock is transferred, the portion conveyed will be noted on the back of the original certificate, the transferee receiving a certificate for the portion so transferred.

7. It will be at the option of proprietors to convert this book debt stock into Government promissory notes, but only for sums exceeding Rs. 500, and for even hundreds of rupees. Thus, proprietors holding stock to the amount of (say) Rs. 1,147, will be able to convert Rs. 1,100 into Government promissory notes, receiving a new stock certificate for the balance of Rs. 47.

8. When proprietors desire to convert stock into promissory notes, they will tender their stock certificates to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, with the following endorsement:—

"Received in lieu of this stock certificate Government promissory notes of Rs. —— each in the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, together with a new stock certificate for the balance, amounting to Rs. ——"

9. The Bank will then write off in the stock ledger the amount to be converted, and issue a transfer certificate (Form E), on presentation of which, promissory notes will be issued by the Public Debt Office in Calcutta free of charge.

10. Transfers of stock from the Book Debt Account in Bombay to that in Calcutta will be allowed on application of the proprietors. In such cases, the New Bank of Bombay will write off the transferred amount from the Bombay Stock Ledger and issue a stock transfer certificate (Form F), on which the amount will be brought on the books of the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.

11. Transfer made under Forms E and F must be advised separately to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta; the advices for each description of transfer forming a continuous series in which the totals from the last advice will be regularly brought forward.

12. The New Bank of Bombay, Limited, will send half-yearly to the Accountant General, Bombay, and to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, a dividend list (Form G). Also monthly, an abstract account showing the total amount of stock on the books at the beginning of month, the amount tendered for conversion into promissory notes, and transferred to the Calcutta books, and the amount at the close of the month.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST APRIL 1870.

UNDER the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to act as Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay:—

Aston, Henry Faure.
Campbell, James Macnabb.
Charles, Fendall Lowis.
Cooke, Henry Reade.
Davies, Thomas Hart.
Fulton, Edmund McGildowny Hope.
Gordon, James.
Hamilton, Thomas Sharp.
Leach, Thomas Henry.
Lee-Warner, William.
Lely, Frederick Styles Philpin.
Macpherson, Charles Gordon Wolland.
Murphy, James Edward.
Todd, James Heathorn.
Unwin, Arthur Hamilton.
Whitworth, George Clifford.
Wiltshire, Charles Palmer Bluett.
Wingate, Andrew.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY.

THE CHIEF OF LAHEJ did not go to Aden last week, although his name appeared in the passenger list. He left for Poona yesterday accompanied by Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—J. Coultar and another seaman of the ship Persia were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to hard labour for a fortnight.

GAMBLING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday four natives were charged with gaming in a public place at Grant Road. Three of the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for a week. The fourth prisoner was discharged.

NEW ATTORNEYS.—Messrs. Ghandibhoy Jehanghier Mody, Dhondoo Shamrao, and Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck have successfully passed their examination for the office of attorney of the Bombay High Court. The examiners were, Mr. Fox, Master in Equity, Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at law, Dr. Dallas and Mr. Peile, solicitors.

THE LATE MURDER OF A MOGUL.—At the Fort Police Court, on Thursday, Abdool Hakim, late a calasee of an Arab vessel, was placed before Mr. Nana Morojee and charged with committing murder, by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of one Ruza bin Mahomed, near the Baboola Tank, on Sunday the 17th inst. The Magistrate remanded the accused to jail till Tuesday next.

CONSIGNING COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.—Yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo, named Ramjee Huckajee, was charged at the instance of Mr. A. B. Pereira, consignment clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, with booking certain goods at the Boree Bunder station on the 7th inst., and neglecting to give due notice of the dangerous nature thereof. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 100.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—The first of the new series of entertainments on behalf of the funds of the Indo-British Institution took place on Thursday evening. There was a pretty good attendance of listeners; no doubt there will be more next week. The performance was well up to the mark; we may say that without encroaching too far on the immunity of amateurs at such entertainments. Some of the musical pieces were heartily applauded; the solo at the beginning of the second part was to most quite an unexpected treat.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March		
Overture	Military	Embury.
Valses	Marguerite	Godfrey.
Selection	Norma	Bellini.
Quadrille	Grecian Bend	Coote.
Galop	Saucy Kate	Waterhouse.

WE learn that, owing to ill health, Captain Ross, Deputy Collector of Shahbunder, who recently obtained leave of absence for three months, intends proceeding on furlough to Europe for two years.—*Sindian*, April 20.

MR. C. W. BELL, First Assistant Collector of Poona, will, we understand, embark for England by the end of this month.—*Deccan Herald*, April 22.

THE Vinchoorker Clock Tower in Boodwar Peith is rapidly progressing towards completion.—*Ibid.*

MR. WEDDERBURN, Acting Political Secretary to Government, and Dr. Cruickshank, arrived in Poona on Wednesday night en-route to Mahableshwur.—*Ibid.*

THOUGH there was a large gathering of upwards of three thousand pilgrims at the Jejoorie fair on Friday last there was no outbreak of sickness of any kind.—*Ibid.*

IT is under contemplation to introduce the Bengal rates of registration fees in the Bombay presidency; and a tabular statement of receipts for the past year, *i. e.* 1869—drawn up in accordance with the fee table prescribed by the Bengal Government—has been called for, from the General Registry office in Bombay. We are of opinion that the present rate of charges are rather too high, and that a small reduction would have a wholesome effect in promoting registration in all the districts of this collectorate.—*Ibid.*

THE new breaks were tested on the Bhore Ghaut Incline on Wednesday last. Mr. Sanders, the Locomotive Superintendent, came from Bombay the night before, and carefully superintended a variety of experiments to prove their power and suitableness for the work. Those who witnessed these speak highly of their success. The train seemed to pull up easily on the steepest part of the incline. We have not yet heard what was thought of the new breaks by the G. I. P. Railway officials, who understood their construction and working.—*Ibid.*

THE MASONIC RECORD OF WESTERN INDIA.—Whilst the Masons on this (Bengal) side of India have allowed *The Indian Freemason's Friend* to expire for want of support, Bombay has for seven years kept up the *Masonic Record of Western India*, which each year increases in bulk and circulation. Of course the principal part of the *Record* is devoted to matters masonic, but a summary of the general news of the month, both Indian and European, together with amusing extracts, give it an interest for others besides the Brethren. It is published by Sir Knight George Bease, at the Education Society's Press, Byculla.—*Englishman.*

THE soul of breezy Ootacamund is vexed by pariah dogs. They have multiplied exceedingly, and the station walks in constant anxiety as to the calves of its legs. Except that no one walks in Allahabad, we might say the same of ourselves, for there is certainly a glut of parish dogs in the station.—*Pioneer.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship Premier, Captain Sweetser, arrived yesterday from Boston with a general cargo.

The brig Sallamutty, nacoda, arrived yesterday from Cutch Mandvee with a general cargo.

The s.s. General Outram, Captain Teasdale, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Wells, Mr. Ray, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. De Quadros, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stead.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

YESTERDAY afternoon a collision occurred in the harbour here between the steamers Phlox and General Outram. The Phlox, Captain Baker, outward bound with passengers, was proceeding down the harbour in the afternoon, and the General Outram, Captain Teasdale, was coming in from Cochin. When almost off Apollo Bunder the two vessels came in collision, and the bulwarks and boats of the Phlox were so much damaged that the passengers had to be landed and the departure of the steamer delayed. She will possibly sail to-day.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

First Sunday after Easter, 14th April, 1870.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymns 106 and 350.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 112, 117 and 324.

Offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, celebration, and Sermon. Hymns 106 and 114.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 112 and 117.

Offertories to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Matins, with Sermon. Hymns 109 (Light's glittering morn), and 110 (Christ the Lord is risen.)

6 P.M.—Hymns 117 (Jesus lives!) 368 (Now the day is over), and 366 (Come, rising with holy gladness). Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop on behalf of the Indo-British Institution.

Collections at all the services for the Indo-British Institution.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

Pastor, Rev. W. H. Harper, S. P. G., *pro-tem.*

Sundays—11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Wednesdays—7 P.M., Evening prayer.

Holy Communion—1st and 3rd Sundays in the month at 11 A.M.

Seats free. Offertories 1st and 3rd Sundays

THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Customs Bunder, by the Rev. Wm Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

[illegible]TION FOR DEMURRAGE.

YESTERDAY, in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, William Greig, master of the ship Eastern Belle, brought an action against Messrs. Harbord and Co. to recover Rs. 919-2-8, being the amount due by defendants for five days' demurrage of the ship Eastern Belle, from 14th to 18th instant, both days inclusive, at £18-7-8 per day, under a charter-party bearing date the 22nd July 1869. It was alleged for the plaintiff (for whom Mr. Cleary appeared) that the ship arrived in harbour on the 6th March, that the defendants did not send the boats alongside till the 14th to take delivery of the goods, that the chief officer refused delivery, because the order presented to him was written with pencil by some one, and that on subsequent days the boats went alongside and the chief officer delivered goods. It further appeared that the crew struck work for a day or two.

For the defence Mr. Hurrell stated that the order presented to the chief officer on the 14th was quite sufficient. If he found that the order was insufficient why did he not complain to Mr. Wilkinson, one of the defendants, who was on board the ship that day? Mr. Hurrell argued that the whole demurrage had arisen from plaintiff's own fault. They charged for Sunday and the day on which the crew struck work. The captain, it seemed, was about to leave Bombay, and he brought the action solely to satisfy his owners.

The Judge remarked that the only evidence was that the defendants did not send the boats for a week. They had a month and a half to discharge cargo, and the defendants were not bound to send the boats on the day when the ship arrived in harbour. The plaintiff was nonsuited, and the defendants' advocate's costs, Rs. 34, certified.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—22ND APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Turkey, 21st April, 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 55 minutes.

Via Russia, 21st April, 5-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 20 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st April, 11-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 6 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Turkey, 21st April, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 25 hours.

Via Red Sea, 22nd April, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd April is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Galle	71 14	24 42
,, Kurrachee	8 11	0 3
,, Calcutta	13 45	1 12
,, Madras	8 17	7 6

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd, 8-45 P.M.—Latest dates from England via Turkey, private, 21st April 11-18 P.M.; via Russia, private, 22nd April 1-5 P.M. Europe via Turkey, 21st April 1-47 P.M.; via Russia, 21st April 7-15 P.M. America via Russia, 21st, 11-35 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; European lines clear; Persian line right to London.

PARELL, 22nd, 9-40 A.M.—Office closed.

FORT POLICE COURT—22ND APRIL.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFTS.—A Hindoo vagrant was charged with stealing four silk trowsers and a silk handkerchief belonging to a Mussulman, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months with hard labour.—A Mussulman was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton belonging to Nursee Natha. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and being an old offender was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—22ND APRIL.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Maratha was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for having in his possession, and failing to satisfactorily account for it, a quantity of hemp and India rubber cloth, belonging to Mowla Balla, reasonably suspected of being stolen.

MR. BLANEY ON BOMBAY DRAINAGE.

MANY of our readers will be interested in the following paper on an important subject:—

BYCULLA, 27TH MAY 1869.

To the Secretary Drainage and Water Supply Commission.

SIR,—I beg to submit for the Commission the accompanying remarks on the night-soil division of the conservancy question in connection with the drainage of Bombay. I have done so, because of the very special importance of this subject with reference to public health, and because I think my evidence before the Commission was not sufficiently comprehensive to elucidate all I desired to convey.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Sd.) THOMAS BLANEY.

REMARKS ON THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

In my evidence before the Drainage and Water Supply Commission, I submitted that, in the present unsettled state of the drainage question in Europe, it was not advisable that we should proceed with a system of drainage by means of underground sewers; at the same time I agreed with Mr. Ormiston in recommending an improvement in the construction of the existing open surface drains, and an extension of these drains to places which are at present undrained.

There appeared to me to be the strongest sanitary objections to conveying the excreta of the city into covered sewers; and as the disposal of the night-soil is obviously a very grave question for the consideration of the Commission, I think it my duty to enter into an explanation of the views I entertain on this subject before the closing of the report of the Commission.

Amongst the many unsettled questions connected with City conservancy, this point seems to have been placed beyond dispute, viz., that water-beds are not suitable receptacles of the filth of populous towns and cities. I know of no sanitary authority who support the view of harbour pollution. It matters not whether the water-beds are salt or fresh water lakes; tidal or non-tidal rivers; sea-water harbours or open roadsteads, all are unsuited for the reception of large quantities of night-soil.

Before entering upon the special insanitary conditions of Bombay harbour, I may be permitted to quote a few authorities on the general question of harbour pollution:—

PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE, P. 22.

"To soil the pure water of streams with filth, to cover the limpid depths of anchoring grounds with excrementitious matter, and to transform the basins of our ports into *cloace*, is always a sort of profanation, an act of barbarism, an attack against health. It is, in fact, only too common to choose the basins of sea-ports as receptacles of all the ordure of the town. It is said, indeed, that these matters do not exercise any influence on the inhabitants, because they are carried far out to sea and submerged. This, however, is nothing; it is forgotten that by their specific gravity these matters are quickly deposited at the bottom, but that the tide or the currents and winds in the direction of the sea coast keep driving them continually towards the shore. It is only necessary to visit one of these ports at low-tide, or on the approach of a storm, or in foggy weather, to be convinced by the fœtid exhalations from this enormous bed of slime and black dirt, how pernicious they must prove to those who inhale them. It is evident that the hotter the climate of a port is, the more this deliterious influence must manifest itself."

THE SEWAGE SYSTEM, BY F. C. KREPP, PP. 61, 62, 63.

"There are few of the Mediterranean harbours which are not more or less marred in this respect" (harbour pollution). "So, for instance, the Bay of Naples, so justly celebrated for all that is lovely and picturesque in natural scenery. But behind the road from Chiaja towards the grotto of Cicero, a spot which otherwise might be emphatically called an earthly paradise, lies in the direction of Posilipo, a veritable infernal pit, the outlet of the cloacæ of Naples into the sea. The effluvium arising from it, horrible beyond description, brings sure death to all within its vicinity."

"Who does not know the almost death-like fatality hanging over the port of Marseilles? Founded some 400 years B.C., it was already, in the time of Cæsar, celebrated for its trade and shipping. The harbour is quite a marvel of nature and art, but at the same time wofully notorious for its immense accumulation of filth, which is still daily increased by the recently-constructed sewage works."

"A most striking example of the baneful effects of discharging excrement into the sea we encounter also in the sanitary condition of the 'Bay of Cadiz.' This harbour, one of the most sickly ones known, has also been a receptacle of fœcal matters during a long succession of generations, and the gigantic swell of the broad Atlantic has failed to wash away the pollution."

"To prove that, when assisted by a hot climate, the most salubrious situations may, in a comparatively short time, become most unhealthy, we have but to point to Rio de Janeiro, which some fifty or sixty years ago was yet used by many physicians of the United States as a sanitary station for patients to be sent to, like Madeira in the present day. But, unfortunately, it was until very recently the universal custom there to pour, night after night, excremental matters from the quay into the harbour, until the yellow fever became such a terrific scourge that the port was very reluctantly visited by merchants and mariners, notwithstanding its excellent central position for the commerce of Europe and Africa to America, Asia and Australia."

"A similar sad experience has been made at Havanna, where, in spite of a constant, purifying sea-breeze, yellow fever also reigns supreme almost all the year round, principally owing to the incessant pollution of the magnificent harbour by the sewage of the city."

"Still another instance, of quite recent date, we find in the well-authenticated fact that during the prevalence of cholera at Brest, especially in its extensive prisons, the pestilence exclusively visited those wards which were supplied with water closets in communication with the polluted harbour; the deadly gases of which, together with sewer exhalations, were blown directly into the wards."

"Is it not strange, indeed, that with such examples before us, which might be multiplied to any extent by history and scientific investigation, and which are fully confirmed by our own daily experience, and proved by many able works, placed within the reach not only of professional men, but of every one who cares to read and think; is it not passing strange, we ask, that the fatal, ruinous, and deadly error of pouring excremental matter into rivers and harbours should still find zealous advocates amongst men occupying high positions in social life, in the learned professions, or even in the council-halls of Municipal and National Legislatures—men to whom their fellow-citizens naturally look up for all measures concerning their interest and welfare."

REPORT ON DRAINAGE, BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. B. EWART, ROYAL ENGINEERS, P. 18.

"The primary object of every system of town drainage is a sanitary object, and involves the continuous and complete removal of sewage matter from human habitations to a place where it can be disposed of without prejudice to health; and at the same time, if possible, produce, as manure, some income in aid of the expense incurred in its removal."

"By sewage matter I mean human excreta, slops, and all foul liquid proceeding from human habitations."

"LANCET," 20TH MARCH 1869.

"It is extremely satisfactory to observe the boldness and vigour with which the Brighton press is now attacking the monstrous folly of discharging the sewage of a hundred thousand people upon a sea-beach which is the resort of invalids in search of health. The *Brighton Observer*, after commenting severely upon the indifference of the local authorities, doubts their ability to deal with the whole subject in any off-hand way. It states with truth that the slumbers of these local magnates can only be roused by a sharp dose of *Lancet* and *Daily News*, and that it is scarcely reasonable to expect the public to receive their advice as the indisputable emanation of omniscient wisdom. The *Observer* asks for a full, deliberate, and intelligent inquiry, not only into the patching-up scheme, but into the broad and momentous question. Shall the filth of Brighton be suffered any longer to pollute the sea? The answer to that question involves the future of Brighton. In other words, shall Brighton retain her proud title 'the Queen of English watering-places,' or shall she be degraded from her high rank and sink to the level of plebian Margate? Tradesmen tell us in doleful tones that the season is not what it used to be, either as to the number or rank of their customers; and medical men are beginning to shake their heads when Brighton is recommended for its health-inspiring breezes. Of course it is disagreeable to hear such things, but still they are facts that cannot be pushed aside; they must be boldly looked in the face; they demand action, immediate, vigorous, and intelligent."

"We very readily endorse these views, and we would remind the inhabitants of Brighton that the Rubicon has now been passed. It is too late to recede. The attacks from without have now penetrated beneath the armour of obstinacy in which the authorities have hitherto encased themselves. Admissions have been made, which, if not promptly followed up by energetic action, must destroy the reputation of the town for ever. The interest of every householder is at stake, and the authorities will grievously fail in their duty if they proceed without the very best advice. The cost of a comprehensive scheme will doubtless be considerable, but the alternative is ruin. We are convinced, however, that a wise expenditure will rapidly be recouped by the increased prosperity which is certain to ensue."

"LANCET," 1ST MAY 1869.

"It is scarcely necessary that we should notice, much less condescend to answer, the calumnious insinuations of that portion of the Brighton press which espouses the policy of draining into the sea in front of the town, and supports the majority of the Town Council through thick and thin. We have never acted the part of 'Sir Oracle' and set up our own opinions against the short-sighted and suicidal policy which has hitherto prevailed, without a careful examination of the facts for ourselves, nor without the support of the very highest authorities in sanitary and engineering science. The advocates of the system of draining into the sea are never tired of quoting Messrs. Rawlinson and Hawksley as being in favour of their scheme. We challenge them to the proof. We hold it to have been incontrovertibly established that the filthy mixture which rises to the surface of the sea from the various outfalls may be visibly traced for at least a quarter of a mile, and that, under certain conditions, it returns upon the shore; and that the public are compelled to breathe the suffocating emanations, and bathe in the sickening elements of which the sewage is composed."

REPORT ON A SCHEME OF MAIN SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE FOR BOMBAY, BY R. RAWLINSON, ESQ., C.B., JANUARY 1868.

"My recommendation therefore is that the idea of continually casting sewage into the sea should be entirely given up, and that the people of Bombay should at once make up their minds to utilize it on land."

Now, supposing it should be decided to set aside for the present every scheme of sewerage by water carriage, and to improve the present system of conservancy as much as possible, the question of the disposal of the night-soil should be specially considered, and we should endeavour to arrive at a safe conclusion after weighing well every local peculiarity in connection with the teaching of experience and sanitary science.

We have a tidal harbour of considerable depth from south to north. This harbour daily receives and discharges a large body of water, and the amount has been estimated for the Commission by Mr. Ormiston. The

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direction and force of the current all over the bay, or even on the harbour foreshore have not been shown. Such float experiments as have already been made "show that the flood-tide has a flow towards the sea, and they seem to indicate at the same time that the ebb-tide would carry the sewage back into the harbour. The only legitimate conclusion which may be drawn from the experiments already made is that if the sewage is discharged at any point on the harbour side of Bombay, it will, during each tide in the months of February, March, April, and May, be brought back into the harbour by the ebb-tides."*

Into this harbour there is at present discharged a considerable portion of the night-soil at the south-eastern extremity of Carnac Bunder, and the enquiry is suggestive—Is this a sanitary proceeding? The daily influx of water into the harbour with the flood-tide, and the effluence of a similar quantity with the ebb, can be of no use if the sewage is not taken out to sea. This theory supposes that a great dilution of sewage takes place, so great as to leave the harbour comparatively pure. Experience shows the business of this theory. All along the harbour foreshore the water is thick, black, and fœtid, and the bottom consists of a slimy foul mud, the result of long-continued pollution with excreta. Although foul exhalations are most perceptible in the vicinity of the sewage discharge pipe at Carnac Bunder, the surface over which the atmosphere is tainted by the sewage is very considerable. While these conditions continue, the harbour must remain foul, and the sin of pollution must be paid for by disease and death. Escape from this penalty is impossible.

Discharging the night-soil into the harbour is quite opposed to the views of all the authorities I have quoted. But I would particularly draw attention to the exact and scientific definition of Colonel Ewart regarding the objects of a drainage system. They are :—

1st. To improve sanitation.

2nd. To remove sewage matter to a place where it can be disposed of without prejudice to health.

3rd. To produce, as manure, some income in aid of the expense incurred in its removal.

The present system fails in every one of these conditions, and fulfils conditions the very reverse.

1. It destroys sanitation.

2. It leaves the sewage where it can effectually prejudice health.

3. It is costly and unproductive.

The *Lancet* has long been a consistent opponent of river and harbour pollution with night-soil, and the discussion on the Brighton drainage shows that that journal is very decidedly adverse even to discharging sewage into an open roadstead.

The advocates of the present system of disposing of the city night-soil confess that silting naturally takes place along the sea-face of the reclamation works now in progress or already completed, and the proposed remedy for this is dredging. If I have faithfully described the condition of the foreshore where the night-soil is discharged, then I take leave to urge that the process of dredging will be one of danger to health. The stirring up and raising above the surface the foul silted matter will be to renew the night-soil nuisance and to still further charge the atmosphere with deleterious gases. Deodorizers and disinfectants will be of no use in abatement of the dredging nuisance.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain reliable statistics of the disease and mortality of the harbour. Disease contracted in the harbour, if it proves fatal, generally does so on shore, where the sick are usually sent for treatment. But it is within the range of my own experience amongst Europeans in Bombay, that the harbour population has suffered more severely from fevers, bowel affections, and cholera, than people living on shore. Cholera has frequently appeared in the harbour shipping when it was absent amongst Europeans on shore; or more correctly, cases of cholera have been admitted into the European General Hospital from the harbour when no cases were received from the European shore population. I have been assured that the same thing has been repeatedly observed in the shipping in the Hooghly.

All these things considered, I think the objections taken by European hygienists to harbour pollution with city night-soil are of still more forcible application to a tropical harbour, and even as a temporary measure I feel myself bound to protest against that part of our present conservancy system which disposes of the night soil in a manner so dangerous to public health, and so injurious to the interests of the harbour. It is the duty of the agent of the P. and O. Company, and of all other agents and owners of the shipping that frequent this harbour, to protest against using the port as a scavenging basin, and to continue doing so, until a remedy is applied.

According to Colonel Ewart, sewage should be removed to a place where it can be disposed of without prejudice to health, and at the same time, if possible, produce as manure some income in aid of the expense incurred in its removal. In as near fulfilment as possible of these conditions, I remark that there exists between Salsette and Trombay a large tract of land, about 4,000 acres, which, according to Colonel DeLisle and Dr. Hewlett, "only requires slight embankments to shut out the spring-tides, and place it in a fit state to prepare it for cultivation." This may be regarded as the proper agricultural tract of the city, and should be conveyed to the Justices for the sanitary, financial, and agricultural benefit of Bombay. It is here, if anywhere, that the night-soil should be carried and utilized. The enquiry arises—"Would this proceeding be prejudicial to the health of the city?" This is a sanitary enquiry, which, according to Colonel Ewart, is the main object of conservancy, and being so, I am willing to give it as much prominence as possible, because I believe, if it can be fairly answered that it would not be prejudicial to health, the minor considerations of removal and utilization would not be attended with any insurmountable difficulty.

This agricultural tract, as I have called it, is situated seven or eight miles to the north-east of Bombay, in a marshy, uninhabited locality, with no surrounding inducements to encourage population. I have very lately read of an English town where it was considered an advantage to public health to be able to utilize the sewage on land situated half a mile from the town. We at least are much more favourably circumstanced than most other large cities, because in the distance at which it is proposed to utilize the night-soil, the objection to the use of excreta as a compost manure are sufficiently answered.

Professor Pettenkofer's cholera theory has been widely discussed of late years. It is urged that where choleraic evacuations are absorbed by the soil, there is always a latent danger of the disease attacking individuals who may be exposed to its influence. Atmospheric and other changes are said to be capable of producing cholera in localities where the ground has received any cholera discharge. Soldiers encamping upon ground formerly occupied by others amongst whom the disease was prevalent have themselves been attacked. Pettenkofer, quoted by Professor Rolleston of Oxford, observes—"If it is, as it is now pretty generally believed to be, actually the fact that the porosity of the soil and its impregnation with excreta, do, at all events at particular seasons, bring about a local disposition for cholera, and that the immunity from cholera which a rocky soil enjoys depends upon the circumstance that such soils cannot be so impregnated, I cannot see my way towards recommending the disinfection of privies with earth and peat." This doctrine teaches the dangers to be apprehended from the careless disposal of excreta, and while it only refers to a *porous soil*, it seems equally applicable to a harbour foreshore. If we were considering the disposal of the excreta of the city by burying it in earth pits, Professor Pettenkofer's views would tell against us in so far as any individuals might be exposed to the poisonous influences at certain seasons and under certain atmospheric conditions. But the essential conditions of agriculture are opposed to any impregnation of the soil with excreta in the sense in which the doctrine is laid down. Our agricultural tract is far removed from the city, and far removed from any population. The process of vegetable growth involves the quick absorption of those organic products which are known to prove injurious to health. If we can employ all the excreta as manure, and if the extent of ground under cultivation is made to bear a just relation to the quantity of excreta, all danger is at an end. It is by knowing the danger that it may be averted. And it is reasonable to assume that the advance of sanitation will place within the reach of the hygienist the means of preserving public health from even more intangible dangers than any which exist in Professor Pettenkofer's views on cholera.

Professor Pettenkofer speaks of a local disposition for cholera being brought about at *particular seasons*. Admitting the truth of this doctrine, it is with us just a choice between the dangers of polluting a populous harbour with a populous foreshore, and polluting an uninhabited district where at least a thriving agriculture must considerably diminish, if not entirely obviate, the dangers to be apprehended from the utilization of excreta. I cannot see how the use of excreta in agriculture at the distance of several miles from any population would be acting in opposition to Pettenkofer's views. So far as Mr. Crawford's experiments with liquid sewage have already gone, they do not appear to have been followed by any ill effects, and we know that the Commissioner's experiments are being conducted considerably nearer the city than our agricultural tract.

Professor Rolleston, as the last and able opponent of the earth closet system, makes no attempt to oppose that system by proposing that sewage should be deposited in rivers and harbours in order to be "got rid of." Although an opponent of the earth closet system, he is an advocate of sewage utilization. If he will not bring dry earth to the excreta, he will at least take excreta to the dry earth. In this way he proposes to avoid a danger. He observes, "Vegetable life should of course always be employed to re-build up the constantly self-analysing mass, but it is obvious that the greater specific heat of water gives the plan of irrigation a great advantage over all forms of compost manuring, to say nothing of its solvent and diluent powers." What Professor Rolleston recommends should be done with a hose and jet, or by open conduits carrying liquid sewage, I would carry out by compost manuring, and because we cannot at present execute an underground sewerage system on the principle in which this system has been carried out in Europe. Compelled to deal separately with the excreta, I feel strong in the conviction that it is both more wise financially, more safe in a sanitary point of view, to remove it far away from the city and employ it in agriculture, than to pay a large sum annually to throw it into the harbour to gender disease.

It should be remembered that the views of Professors Pettenkofer and Rolleston, as given here, have reference chiefly to the earth closet system, but enough appears to prove beyond doubt that both are advocates of a system of utilization in the disposal of city sewage. This is very certain, that both will be found to be uncompromising opponents of harbour pollution. Diseases other than cholera originate from defective conservancy, and it is these diseases that fearfully multiply the mortality of large cities. These other diseases play an important part in the health of Bombay, adding as they do to its death-rate. But in closely considering the cholera question, and in endeavouring to obviate its dangers by good sanitary measures, we are really at the same time guarding the public health against danger from those other diseases which give rise to a greatly increased mortality.

There are some objections to a system of utilization of excreta, who maintain that choleraic evacuations will produce cholera wherever they may be deposited in the soil. Such objections should be encouraged by the assurance that our Health Department will adopt every precaution to avert so great a calamity. The department is already held responsible for the sanitary condition of all houses in which cholera makes its appearance. Besides ventilating and lime-washing the dwellings, all evacuations are treated with disinfectants. It is my good fortune to be acquainted with nearly every Inspector of the Health Department in Bombay, and I have frequently questioned them as to their actual proceedings wherever epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases have prevailed. Clearly they had been well-instructed. I asked one or two what they would do in a house with an earthen floor, if on their arrival the cholera or other discharges were absorbed. The answer was ready, "I would dig up parts of the floor and disinfect the removed earth as well as the broken floor." So far then as danger is to be apprehended from cholera evacuations and their careless disposal, I think there is very little to fear. By using the city night soil in agriculture, the Health Officer remains responsible for public health from first to last; by throwing it into the harbour, his responsibility ends at the moment of issue of the excreta into the harbour.

If for financial and other reasons we are not at present prepared to carry out a complete sewerage system by water carriage, why should not the excreta be daily removed far out of the city and used in agriculture. Our own Health Officer, in conjunction with Colonel DeLisle, proposed to Government, in August 1867, the adoption of this plan. In connection with an ever-increasing market and a large demand, and in connection with existing railway and water communication skirting the agricultural tract in the former, and coming directly up to it in the latter, these officers perceived the value of the scheme from a financial point of view, and there is every reason for assuming, from the spirit of the memorandum to which I have alluded, that they considered the sanitary advantages of their proposal to be equal, if not superior, to its financial advantages. So practical a hygienist as Dr. Hewlett is known to be would surely have carried out his scheme to perfection. Whatever may be conceded or denied to Dr. Hewlett, I am sure there is no individual in Bombay who has given attention to conservancy arrangements of late years, who would not concede that the heavier the outdoor duty, the more surely has Dr. Hewlett exhibited his untiring zeal and energy in overcoming every difficulty with the determination to ensure success. The utilization of city night soil would form no exception to the general rule if the duty were entrusted to our Health Officer. I may add for the information of the Commission that it is now upwards of a year since I visited this agricultural tract in company with Dr. Hewlett and the Municipal Commissioner. Since then I have been engaged in drawing up the details of an agricultural scheme on the basis of my present recommendation. As these details do not fall within the province of the Commission, I will not embody them in this paper. It will perhaps be proper to state, that every additional visit which I have made to the Carnac Bunder and the agricultural tract, as well as repeated careful consideration of the night soil question, confirm me in the views I have set forth.

(Sd.) Thomas Blaney.

Byculla, 27th May 1869.

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* Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Drainage of Bombay, page 2.

THE ELLIS TESTIMONIAL.

We have been requested to publish the following :—

To James Taylor, Esq., Registrar of the Bombay University.

Sir.—On the departure from Bombay of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis about this time last year to take up his appointment of a member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and Governor General, the native friends and admirers of that gentleman met together at the residence of Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy to give public expression to the respect and esteem they entertained for him. Amongst several resolutions which were then passed expressive of the deep sense the meeting entertained of the valuable services of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis to this presidency, and of his friendship and attachment to the natives, there was one which proposed to raise a fund by public subscriptions and to perpetuate his name by founding a scholarship in connection with the Bombay University.

2. In accordance with that resolution, rupees (7,445,) seven thousand four hundred and forty-five have been subscribed, and in forwarding the accompanying cheque, after deducting expenses, for rupees (7,206,) seven thousand two hundred and six, on the National Bank of India, we beg that the Senate of the Bombay University will be pleased to accept the sum for investment in four per cent. Government promissory notes, and from the annual interest that will be realized therefrom to award annually a monthly scholarship of the value of Rupees twenty-five, bearing the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English language and literature at the annual B. A. examination.—We have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) Munguldass Nathoobhoy,
President, Ellis Testimonial Committee.
(Sd.) Dossabhoy Framjee,
Hony. Secretary, Ellis Testimonial Committee.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

List of Subscribers to the Ellis Testimonial Fund :—

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Naggurdass Purmanundass, Esquire	20
Govind Balcrustna, Esquire	20
Narrayen Pandoorung, Esquire	20
Bazonjee Muncherjee, Esquire	10
Interest	45
Rs.	7,445

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN THE NORTH WEST.

The Governor General was to have lunched at Goozerat on the 15th, going on in the afternoon to Chillianwallah, where he would sleep. On the morning of the 16th he was to ride to Pind-dadun Khan, where he would remain until the evening of the 18th, so as to enable him to see the Khewra salt mines. These mines, two in number, locally known as Soojeewalla and Bhuggy, from one of many groups of mines situated in the salt range between the Jhelum and the Indus, which collectively yielded a revenue of no fewer than 45 lakhs of rupees during the past official year. The Khewra mines are however by far the most important of all the groups, and turned out during the past official year 1,167,000 maunds of salt. They are situated (like all the other mines) on the southern face of the salt range, about six miles from Pind-dadun Khan.

The salt deposit in which they have been worked is probably the finest and largest in the whole world, and the mines themselves are amongst the grandest and most remarkable known.

The Governor General's visit has special reference to providing increased facilities for the distribution of the produce of these mines, and their connection with our main system of railways.—*Delhi Gazette.*

AN ODE TO BOZ.

Some *Canard*-hatcher, reckoning on his chickens,
Has laid an egg—
A paragraph in short
Of such a sort,
That I—although without your leave—must beg
To give it contradiction, Mr. Dickens!

He says you are to be created knight—
A degradation quite—
A fitting end for mayors and all such cattle,
No longer a distinction won in battle.
Why who—(my rage, my circulation quickens)—
Who would consent Sir Anything to be
When he
Could keep the prouder title, plain "Charles Dickens"?

Nor should he barter that to be a part—
Why, bless my heart!
No Baron peerage—Marquis, Duke, or Viscount,
Would I count
As distinction that could mate—that's poz—
With Boz!

The simple dignity of such a name,
With its estates in love, regard, and fame,
For no high title—high as Salisbury steeple—
Will Boz, I fancy, swop—
But wisely stop
The one "Charles Dickens" of the English people.
—*Fun.*

The American Press is displaying its accustomed perversity in exaggerating and embellishing every detail connected with the already sufficiently painful and ugly affair of the Oneida. Nevertheless no Englishman will withhold his admiration of the touching story of how nobly all hands did their duty to the last. Captain Williams stood calmly on the bridge of the luckless ship as she was sinking, to receive the latest report. Lieutenant-Commander Maldeur walked up to him and touching his hat, said, "Sir, the ship is going down." At that very moment she sunk, stern foremost.—*Pioneer.*

RANGOON RIFLE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Noticing in a recent publication of the *Bombay Gazette* the result of the meeting of the Western India Rifle Association, perhaps you would like to know what we have been doing in the same line on this side of India (British Burmah).

A rifle meeting came off on the last day of March and four following days in April, which, though the *first* of the kind that has taken place in Rangoon, was well supported.

There were twenty-three matches in all, divided into three series. The first open to British troops; the second to native troops; and the third open to all comers.

The 1st Series.—Open to British Troops.

No. 1 Match.—"The Commandant's Prize. 1st stage—200 and 400 yards. Highest possible score 40 points. Twenty prizes. Value Rs. 150.

	Points.
Prize 1—Private Ellaway, R. N. B. Fusiliers	34
2—Sergeant A. Turner, ditto	34
3—Private Daunody, ditto	33
4— „ Ludgate, ditto	32
5— „ Mooney, ditto	31
6— „ Locke, ditto	30
7—Sergeant Dale, ditto	30
8— „ Rogers, ditto	30
9—Private Woods, ditto	30
10— „ Keefe, ditto	30
11— „ Hillman, ditto	29
12— „ Matier, ditto	29
13— „ Humphreys, ditto	29
14— „ Cassiday, ditto	28
15— „ Watson, ditto	28
16— „ Glenallan, ditto	28
17— „ Barry, ditto	28
18— „ Reeves, ditto	28
19— „ Wilson, ditto	27
20— „ Price, ditto	27

2nd Stage—700 yards. Highest possible score 28 points. Value Rs. 70.

	Points
Prize 1—Sergeant Dale, R. N. B. Fusiliers	18
2—Private Keefe, ditto	17
3— „ Ludgate, ditto	14

70 competitors.

No. 2.—"The Marksmen's Prize." 700 and 800 yards. Highest possible score 40 points. Value Rs. 90.

	Points.
Prize 1—Private Keefe, R. N. B. Fusiliers	21
2— „ Mooney, ditto	19
3—Sergeant Montgomery, ditto	18

17 competitors.

No. 3.—"The Non-Commissioned Officers' Prize." 200 and 400 yards. Highest possible score 40 points. Value Rs. 60.

	Points
Prize 1—Sergeant A. Turner, R. N. B. Fusiliers	31
2— „ Hall, ditto	28
3— „ Page, ditto	28

12 competitors.

No. 4.—"The Carbine Prize." 200 and 400 yards. Highest possible score 40 points. Value Rs. 95.

	Points.
Prize 1—Acting Bombardier Taylor, R. A	25
2—Gunner McCarteney, „	22
3— „ Brierly, „	22
4— „ Blake, „	21
5— „ Lacy, „	21
6—The highest aggregate score, Acting Bombardier Taylor.	

24 Competitors.

No. 5.—"Fatigue Stakes." 200 and 400 yards. Highest possible score 40 points. Value Rs. 35.

	Points.
Prize 1—Private Gill, R. N. B. F.	34
2— „ Beechgood, ditto	28
3—Sergeant Page, ditto	24

17 competitors.

The average shooting in this series was very good; the weapon used was the long Enfield, with the exception of No. 4 Match, when the Snider carbine was used.

The Second Series—Open to Native Troops.

No. 6.—"The Madras Stakes" 100 and 150 yards. Highest possible score 40 points. Value Rs. 115.

	Points.
Prize 1—Private Maddray, 38th M. N. I.	25
2— „ Shekh Imaum, ditto	24
3— „ Ramaswmy, ditto	24
4— „ Venket Kistamah, ditto	23
5— „ Cothanah, ditto	23
6— „ Boochanah, ditto	22
7—Naique Shekh Ismail, ditto	22
8—Lance Naique Furreed, ditto	22
9—Private Tummiah, ditto	21
10— „ Ramiah, ditto	21

107 competitors.

No. 7.—"Volley Firing." 200 yards. Highest possible average score 40 points. Value Rs. 45.

	Average.
Prize 1—Bandsmen and Drummer's Squad, 38th M. N. I.	15·40
2—Havildar Jeeanah's Squad, 38th M. N. I.	15·

4 squads competed.

No. 8.—"Independent Firing." 200 yards. Highest possible average score 40 points. Value Rs. 45.

	Average
Prize 1—Naique Shekh Ismail's Squad, 38th M. N. I.	15·20
2—Private Furreed's Squad, 38th M. N. I.	14·80

4 squads competed.

No. 9.—"The Non-Commissioned Officers' Prize." 150 yards. Highest possible score 28 points. Value Rs. 50.

	Points.
Prize 1—Naique Marriannem, Madras Sappers	16
2—Havildar Andiah, 38th M. N. I.	13
3— „ Shekh Ibrahim, Madras Sappers	11

14 competitors.

No. 10.—"The Fatigue Stakes." 100 and 150 yards. Highest possible score 40 points. Value Rs. 35.

	Points.
Prize 1.—Private Suthiah, 38th M. N. I.	18
2—Havildar Syed Nansee, ditto	18
3.—Private Chandria, ditto	17

18 competitors.

The above matches were shot with the regulation smooth bore, and the men entered very keenly into the competition.

Third Series.—Open to all Comers.

No. 11.—"The Rangoon Cup." 200, 400 and 600 yards. Highest possible score 60 points. Value Rs. 175.

	Points.
Prize 1—Lieut. Nangle, R. N. B. F.	42
2—Lieut. Browne, ditto	42
3—Mr. Larkin	40

17 competitors.

No. 12.—"Sportsmen's Prize." 100 yards. Highest possible score 24 points. Bulls' eyes 6 inches, centres 2 feet. Value, a breech loading rifle and Rs. 20.

	Points.
Prize 1—Mr. Larkin,—weapon used Dougal's double barrel breech-loader	18
2—Lieut. Whitton, R. N. B. F., do. Reilly do.	16

8 competitors.

No. 13.—"The Rifle Derby." 100 and 200 yards. Bulls' eyes 6 inches square. Highest possible score 40 points. Value Rs. 100.

	Points.
Prize 1—Sergeant Hall, R. N. B. F.	32
2— „ Rogers ditto	32
3— „ Wilson ditto	31
4—Ensign Armit ditto	30

69 competitors.

No. 14.—"Volley Firing." 400 yards. Highest possible average score 40 points. Value Rs. 100.

	Average.
Prize 1—Private Bain's Squad, C Company R. N. B. F.	26·80
2—Private Hillman's Squad, The Band R. N. B. F.	26·20

6 squads competed.

No. 15.—"Independent Firing." 300 yards. Highest possible average score 40 points. Value Rs. 100.

	Average.
Prize 1—Sergeant A. Turner's Squad, R. N. B. F.	26·20
2—Private Bain's Squad, C Company R. N. B. F.	23·60

3 squads competed.

No. 16.—"The Pistol Stakes." 25 yards. Bulls' eyes 3 inches square. Highest possible score 20 points. Value Rs. 70.

	Points
Prize 1—Lieut. Whitton, R. N. B. F. Pistol—Smith and Weston's Revolver	15
2—Mr. Dawson, Pistol—Smith and Weston's Revolver	13

10 competitors.

No. 17.—"The Celerity and Precision Stakes." 100 yards. Time three minutes.

	Points.
Prize 1—Mr. Dawson, Weapon—Dougal's breech-loader	37
2—Lieut. Browne, R. N. B. F. Weapon—Burrow's breech-loader	35

8 competitors.

No. 18.—"The Rifle Oaks," 400 yards. Highest possible score 28 points. Value Rs. 200.

	Points.
Prize 1—Ensign Wilson, R. N. B. F.	25
2—Mr. A. Fraser	25
3—Lieut. Browne, ditto	24

45 competitors.

No. 19.—"The Running Prizes." 100 yards. Time five minutes. Value Rs. 24.

	Points.
Prize 1—Private Bain, R. N. B. F.	36
2—Lieut. Whitton, ditto	34
3—Lance Corporal Collins, ditto	32
4—Private Goodman, ditto	30

24 competitors.

No. 20.—"The Champion Cup," competed for by all winners. 300 and 800 yards. Highest possible score 56 points. Value Rs. 120.

	Points.
The Champion—Sergeant Rogers, R. N. B. F.	35
2— Sergeant A. Turner, ditto	33

26 competitors.

No. 21.—"The Ladies' Prize." 150 and 300 yards. Highest possible score 40 points. Value Rs. 120.

	Points.
Prize 1—Lieut. Browne, for Miss Jamieson	37
2—Mr. E. Rule, for Mrs. Boudier	36

17 competitors.

No. 22.—"The Consolation Stakes." 400 yards. Highest possible score 28 points. Value Rs. 85.

	Points.
Prize 1—Private Langford, R. N. B. F.	22
2—Mr. Clyburn	20
3—Private Smith, ditto	20
4—Lance Corporal Jones, ditto	18
5—Mr. Garow	17
6—Private Mitchell, ditto	17
7— „ Millard, ditto	16

38 competitors.

No. 23.—"The Native Officers' Prize." 100 and 150 yards. Highest possible score 40 points. Value Rs. 50.

	Points.
Prize 1—Jumadar Shekh Burray, 38th M. N. I.	33
2—Soubadar Juggannah, ditto	28

11 competitors.

Although the scores may not be very high as compared with the Bombay scores, it must be mentioned that several of the competitions were carried late into the evenings as well as into the heat of the day; that the meeting took place at a time when the thermometer measured 100° in ordinary houses during the day; and also that there was very little preliminary practice.

It speaks well for the spirit of Rangoon that the meeting was organised and accomplished in the space of one month, and it is to be hoped that its success may lead to a similar annual meeting being established—Yours, &c., E. R.

A GOOD JOKE.

If the saying regarding Scotchmen is true (which it is not), the incapacity to perceive a joke does not necessarily indicate a low order of intellect. There is, however, something more than the mere incapacity to perceive a joke displayed in the last number of the *Indian Mirror*. When a joke is accepted as earnest, it is generally at the cost of the joker, who is stultified for his attempt to amuse. The writer in the *Indian Mirror* not only takes in earnest, but accepts as highly reasonable and creditable, a composition, which, treated as anything but a fiction, is condemnatory of both the commonsense and the propriety of the person to whom it is attributed.

The composition is an imaginary letter of the Duke of Edinburgh to his brother, describing his tour in India, which appeared in one of the Madras papers, and we must say the letter is of a kind which even a foreigner, of ordinary intelligence, must have seen at once to be fictitious. The writer in the *Indian Mirror* not only treats the letter as genuine, but evidently thinks it a proof of very high moral and literary qualities on the part of the Duke. One passage is as follows :—

"Arthur might do a great deal worse than come out as Viceroy one of these days. There will soon be railways and omnibuses and cabs all over the country. Of the two, I had rather be Viceroy of India, than Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Uncle Ernest does not lead half as jolly a life as does Mayo, who is surrounded by excellent fellows, and has a Court in which there are, as mine host hath it, some *tres belles dames, mon Prince*. Mayo says he is much happier in India than he was when playing second to 'dear Dizzy!' I should fancy so indeed."

On which the *Indian Mirror* gravely remarks :—

"The prince has already been agreeably anticipated by a native nobleman, who is said to have already sent in an application to our gracious sovereign praying that a son of Her Majesty may be sent to govern her Indian possessions. We have had experiences of the administrative abilities of Viceroys selected from the nobility of England; and the people would fain be governed once for all by a prince, and if the latter can but tread in the footsteps of his glorious mother in administering the affairs of the brightest jewel on her diadem, in the hearts and affections of her people, a royal Viceroy would indeed be a gain to the country and the nation."

With reference to another part, the *Mirror* says, "His Highness's description of some of our high officials is not a little amusing."

The Bengalee intellect must be of a much lower order than we believe, if it is fairly represented on a press which can be taken in thus. The attempt made in the letter is not to write what it might be supposed probable that the Duke would write, but to base a pleasant satire upon the fiction of his writing the kind of letter which one small school-boy might be expected to write to another. We can believe that even well-educated Bengalees do not understand English exactly as we understand it; but surely no misunderstanding of English can account for the blunder we have here. It seems to argue the want of the very qualities which are generally attributed to the Bengalee in a high degree.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Bloomfield for a particularly interesting account of the recent discovery of copper implements in the Ballaghat district, Central Provinces. On the 21st of last January two boys tending cattle in the fields, near the village of Gungeria, observed something protruding from the ground. Supposing it was a piece of iron, they pulled it up and then, boylike, began to grub up the earth around. In a few minutes they came upon several other pieces, and the singular discovery was of course made known to the village Kotwal, who duly reported it to the Naib Tehsildar. That officer happening at the time to be in a neighbouring village, no time was lost in making a thorough examination of the spot. The result of a careful excavation was the collection of 324 pieces of copper, weighing in all 414¾ seers—upwards of 2 cwt.—and of 99 thin plates of silver, weighing 8½ tolahs. The whole of these articles were found within three feet of the surface, and so closely packed together that the hole from which they were taken was not more than three feet long by two in width, and about one yard in depth. The copper implements vary considerably in shape and size. Though externally green and discoloured, they are made of excellent metal. The longer kind were placed in transverse layers, like sleepers stacked by the side of a railway, while the smaller varieties were packed one over the other, so as to occupy the least possible space. The silver plates, again, were lumped together, and, being excessively dirty, might have been mistaken for a ball of earth. They were buried by the side of copper.

Captain Bloomfield's inquiries failed to extract from the people in the neighbourhood any authentic information as to either the origin or the use of these supposed implements and ornaments. The Ghond Bhoes, indeed, favoured him with several legends to account for their presence, but left him under the impression that their ancient stories, like an impromptu, were manufactured for the occasion. By one of them he was assured that in ages long gone bye the neighbouring hill of Soonderdeylee was tenanted by a demon who, after the manner of his kind, committed great havoc in the country around. Every attempt to dislodge him was foiled, until at last recourse was had to copper missiles similar to those now discovered.

To descend from the clouds—there is little doubt that somewhat less than a century ago this country was covered with jungle, in which condition it was naturally the favorite haunt and harbour of robbers and dacoits, who, after committing their depredations in distant and densely-peopled districts, retired to these pathless wilds for shelter, and for an opportunity of dividing their spoil without molestation. The particular spot in question was cleared within the last twenty years and planted with kadoo, but has since been allowed to relapse into waste land. From the compact manner in which these articles were packed, it is evident that they were not dropped there by accident. It is equally clear from the absence of chips and fragments, that they must have been fabricated elsewhere. It may therefore be assumed that they were brought from afar, and for some reason or another hidden by the robbers where they have now been found. In the first instance they may have been buried at a considerable depth beneath the surface, but when the ground was cleared, and the rains of heaven allowed full play, much of the surface soil was washed away or driven down below the *cache*, and thus, gradually, the hidden treasure became exposed to view.

It has been suggested that the longer copper implements closely resemble the phal—a sort of spud used to remove the earth that adheres to a plough,—and that the others are like the different kinds of axes still in use. Captain Bloomfield, however, is of opinion that they may more probably have been offered up to some deity as representing agricultural implements in general, and so stored away in some temple, whence they were stolen by robbers. A few of the truncated axe-heads are broken at the corners, and dented on the edge, as though they had seen active service, but the majority exhibit no marks, save those of the hammers by which they were wrought into shape. That they were not made in moulds may be assumed from the fact that scarcely any two of them are alike in shape or weight. The silver ornaments are very thin, and consist of two shapes—the one circular, the other a small circle with a pair of pendent horns. Of the former there are 39 specimens, and of the latter 93, but all equally bear round the edge a mark about one-eighth of an inch in width, and look as if they had once been set or mounted in wood or stone. In Gungeria itself there is nothing more ancient than the wattle and mud houses of the villagers, few of which have seen a quarter of a century pass over their roofs. Three miles, however, to the southward, is the village of Mhow, where traces of an old Buddhist temple are still extant. Four miles again in a northerly direction, on the summit of the Soonderdeylee hill, is a small breast-work of rough stones, in the centre of which are placed several Gond equestrian deities, male and female, which are believed to have been there from time immemorial, and are venerated as the special guardians of the surrounding forests. Were they to be removed, the neighbouring villages would speedily become uninhabitable, and the land would relapse to the condition of a wilderness. In some of those old shrines, then, these implements and ornaments may have been suspended, or stored, as votive offerings, until they were carried off by sacrilegious hands, and buried in this spot until a more convenient season—which never came round. The subject, however, is certainly worthy of a close and scientific investigation.—*Englishman.*

THE FEAST OF CONFUCIUS.

At the time when the Hindoos are celebrating their obscene Holee, the Chinese hold the feast of Confucius. Confucius or Koong-futze—the precocious philosopher, who became a Mandarin at the age of three years, and at twenty-five was exiled from the kingdom of Loo as being much too good for anything—died the acknowledged fountain of all earthly wisdom, a saint of incomparable sanctity and the spiritual guide of nearly half the population of the globe. His memory is perpetuated by a yearly feast at which sacrifices and oblations are the principal features. The Chinese, however, are too dishonest to treat even a dead saint fairly, and as often as his feast is held, Confucius is cheated by his worshippers. A temple will publicly promise to give him, say, ten pigs; but when the time comes the hungry saint is put off with one whole animal and nine heads; nor is this the worst, for instead of leaving the offering to be disposed of by the departed, or by his priests, the pig and the nine heads are returned to the butcher, having been only hired for the occasion.—*Pioneer.*

THE COTTON CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

At the suggestion of Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner, a special meeting of the Committee of the British Indian Association was held on Monday, the 4th April, at 4½ P.M.

Rajah Suttyanund Ghosaul, Bahadoor, vice-president, in the chair.

The secretary opened the business of the meeting by introducing Mr. Rivett-Carnac to the members.

Before Mr. Rivett-Carnac addressed the meeting, the following letters were read :—

Extract from a letter from Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee :—"In the meanwhile you might mention to Mr. Rivett-Carnac that the experimental cultivation of Hingunghat cotton in my estates, from the seeds which were supplied to me by the Collectors of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Howrah, has proved a failure. I apprehend that the seeds were either originally bad, or that, by being kept in damp rooms in the collector's offices, they became so before they were distributed for cultivation. If the seeds are distributed by the Agricultural Society, or direct by the Cotton Commissioner, no such objection will arise. The soil of Bengal is not unsuited for cotton cultivation. Forty years ago, extensive tracts of the country were cultivated with cotton, and the cultivation was gradually given up only on account of the unequal competition with the produce of the North-West. But circumstances have since much changed, and I believe that at present about 10,000 acres of land in the Hooghly district, and a much larger area in the Burdwan district, are now cultivated with native cotton. If the Hingunghat cotton could be successfully cultivated here, its introduction would be hailed equally by the zemindars and the ryots, who will both be gainers by it."

Extract from a letter from Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosaul :—"If the object of Mr. Rivett-Carnac be to encourage cotton cultivation, I can at once place about a thousand biggahs of land, if not more, in my Maunbhoom estates at the disposal of the Government, provided I meet with adequate support. One of my grievances you know already—I mean the private irrigation scheme. The Government have not carried out my original idea in the rules they have adopted, and have clogged them with conditions under which it is impossible to act."

Baboo Persad Dass Dutt then handed the following memorandum :—"In June last, Mr. Gomess, the Soonderbunds Commissioner, gave me some fifteen seers of Hingunghat cotton seed, and a printed memorandum containing directions for their use, requesting me to give the cultivation a trial in my grant at 'Dhoblat,' in Saugor Island. The seeds, I understand, were of a batch supplied to him by Government for distribution. As the culturable lands of my grant during the rains were under water, which rendered the sowing of cotton at that time impracticable, and as it was not known what would be the proper season for cultivation, I did not sow the seeds until the cold season had set in, but they did not germinate. I don't know the cause of this failure; it might have been late sowing, or the salt-water, which swept over my grant in October last, in consequence of the inundation. But the capability of Saugor Island to produce cotton had been tested before."

Mr. Medlicott, in his "Cotton Hand-book," had the following on the subject :—

"In 1833 Mr. Kyd grew Sea Island cotton in Saugor Island, and Mr. Findly pronounced the sample of this cotton submitted to him to be very fine specimens of the kind to which they belong, and the best he had ever seen of Indian growth."

"A medical friend of mine, to whom I had given a handful of these seeds, on sowing the same during the rains in his garden in the suburbs had a fine crop (a sample of which is herewith submitted). Strange to say, that although I had sown the seeds like him in my garden, the soil of which is of the same quality as that of my friend's, I did not succeed. One thing, however, is observable. My friend did not sow the seeds after rolling them with dry earth or cowdung, as directed in the memorandum; but I had observed this process, and down the seeds after the rains. I have no experience of cotton cultivation, but when it had once succeeded, as stated above, I don't see why it should not succeed again. The fact is, that correct rules of cultivation, as far as foreign seed goes, have not yet been deduced from practical observation. The Hinghunghat method may not entirely suit Bengal. I am willing to make further experiments, if the Government will give good and healthy seed."

The conference was altogether of a preliminary character. The following is a summary of the remarks made by the gentlemen who took part in the discussion.

Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac said it gave him much pleasure to have an opportunity of meeting some of the chief landholders of Bengal, and of hearing from them personally their views regarding the present position of cotton cultivation in the Lower Provinces, and the prospect of its further extension. From the letters that had just been read, and from inquiries he himself had made, there appeared to be no doubt that cotton, and a very superior class of cotton too, could be grown in Bengal. There was nothing in the physical conditions of the country antagonistic to the growth of the plant. On the contrary, so far as he could ascertain, those conditions were, in the southern parts of Bengal at least, eminently favourable to cotton cultivation. At the present moment an inferior class of indigenous cotton was grown in most parts of the country for local consumption. He had also seen some excellent specimens of exotic cotton grown in small quantities in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, which seemed to show that a really good class of cotton could be produced in Bengal from exotic seed. Now, in this respect Bengal had a great advantage over many other parts of India—over the Central Provinces, for instance. There an excellent class of indigenous cotton was grown. But this cotton was, after all, inferior to the cotton of the United States, and all attempts to improve the length of the staple by the introduction of exotic seed, had hitherto proved unsuccessful. In Central India the exotic plants were found to bear but a small quantity of cotton; and what small amount of cotton was produced, was declared by the most competent authorities to be exceedingly weak in staple, and to be inferior in commercial value to the indigenous cotton. The failure of these attempts to introduce exotic cotton was generally supposed to be attributable to the harsh, dry climate of Central India, which seemed, as if it were, to burn all the nerve out of the exotic plant. Here, in Bengal, however, the case was different. The soil in most parts of the country was equal to that which was devoted to cotton crops in Central India; whilst, on the other hand, the proximity of the sea and the consequent damp climate were in favour of the exotic plant; for to the dampness of the atmosphere and the influence of the sea breeze, the excellence of the cotton specimens grown in Bengal were, he believed, to be attributed. The physical conditions of the country being thus favourable to the growth of the plant, he would be glad to hear whether any of the gentlemen present were aware of any other conditions which would operate against the extension of cotton cultivation in Lower Bengal.

Baboo Rajendralala Mittra thought that there was considerable misapprehension as to the capability of Bengal to produce foreign cotton. No doubt, every district of the province did at one time yield cotton of some kind or other, and the supply was not only sufficient for home consumption but for a considerable amount of export in the form of piece-goods. But the population has since greatly increased; and in district like the 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and Rajshaye, the old cotton-fields are all now devoted to the growth of food-crops, and space was wanting for the cultivation of cotton on a large scale. In some parts, even so valuable a crop as mulberry has been replaced by pulses and oil-seeds, and it was not to be supposed that the ryot would take to cotton, which at the present market-rate was not so profitable as mustard or linseed. There were also physical difficulties in the way of growing foreign cotton like the New Orleans or Sea Island varieties. Those crops require a saline soil and the sea-air, which were not available in the northern and midland districts. The only place for them was the Soonderbunds, but the level of the 24-Pergunnahs portion of it was so low that people despaired of its producing cotton for many years to come. Cotton cannot be grown between October and May, and in the rainy season the fields in the Soonderbunds, however well-bunded, are buried under several feet of water, which cannot but destroy so delicate a plant as that of cotton. No doubt, many experiments have been tried, and specimens of cotton have been from time to time exhibited as the product of the Soonderbunds; but they were mostly from artificially raised lands—the floors of deserted huts commonly called *bhita* land. Small plots of such land are everywhere available, but they were utterly insufficient for any extensive cultivation; and to raise the level of entire fields to the necessary extent, would involve an amount of expenditure which few could venture to lay out with a fair prospect of adequate returns. The soil, too, of the low fields was very highly charged with salt, which in the hot weather would dry up every thing before it, and it is likely that after a time the silting process, which is now going on so rapidly in the Soonderbunds, will raise its level, and then will be the time for using it for the cultivation of other crops than paddy. The case was, however, different in Jessore and Backergunge. The level of the Soonderbunds was there high, and experiments may there be tried with some prospect of success. Land was also available to a large extent in the eastern districts, which even now yield (though to a limited extent) some very superior cotton for the hand looms of Dacca; and attention may there be very profitably directed to the important staple, which has effected so important a revolution in the agriculture and commerce of the Western Presidency.

Baboo Peary Chand Mittra stated that the remarks of the hon'ble member (Baboo Rajendralala Mittra) as to the Soonderbunds not being fit for the cultivation of cotton were not correct. The Soonderbunds was under the influence of the sea-breeze, and the soil was of a saline nature, which helped the cultivation of cotton. This was not a pure theory. Experiments had been made in different parts of the Soonderbunds, and the result is very satisfactory. Samples of different kinds have been sent to Manchester, and the valuations for good New Orleans are 15d., and for Sea Island and Egyptian, 2s. to 4s. per lb. The speaker then said that the Rev. O'Brien Smith, who had been very successful in the cultivation of cotton in his lot in the Soonderbunds, and has received a prize from the Paris Exhibition for the cotton sent there, is now passing through the press a pamphlet containing valuable information as to the resources of the Soonderbunds, and he recommended the statistics as to the cost of the different important articles that could be grown in the Soonderbunds to the careful consideration of the members of the Association. Cotton could not only be grown in the Soonderbunds, but if carefully grown, it would pay. He begged further to state that cotton had been grown by the Port Canning Company, and that the samples shown by the local agent met with the approval of Mr. Carnac. Baboo Peary Chand Mittra would, therefore, submit to the meeting that hitherto the business of this Association had been the consideration of bills, all important questions connected with the internal administration of the country, and presenting petitions to the authorities—a business, certainly, of the greatest importance to the welfare of the people; but the utility of the Association would be considerably enhanced if the zemindar members conducted experiments in the growth of staple articles in their zemindarees on a limited scale, and give the benefit of practical knowledge so gained to their ryots, that they might be enabled to better their condition by taking to more remunerative crops than they now raise, and thus add to the aggregate wealth of the zemindaree. It is possible that such experiments might not at once be successful, but the errors or disturbances of the first year might be corrected or averted on the second, and there was very little doubt that persistent prosecution of the trial must be attended with success. The speaker begged therefore to suggest that the Association should receive cotton seeds, and distribute them to the zemindaree members; and, if necessary, he would again prepare a paper containing directions as to the cultivation of cotton. This suggestion met with the approval of Mr. Rivett-Carnac and of the meeting.

Baboo Kissory Chand Mittra said that he was fully convinced of the importance of solving the problem of producing cotton in Bengal. He, for one, believed that the soil of the richest and most fertile province was adapted to the growth of cotton, and that every legitimate encouragement should be afforded to the ryots. In fact, so soon as they could be persuaded that cotton was a necessary article, they would take to it. He (Baboo Kissory Chand) did not, however, agree with the last speaker, that the British Indian Association should take action in this matter. The object and aim of the Association was not the cultivation of cotton, but the political elevation of the country. There was another body whose avowed mission was the practical improvement of the agriculture of India. He alluded to the Agri-Horticultural Society. But instead of fulfilling that mission, the Society, he regretted to find, degenerated into a seed-distributing society. He could assure Mr. Rivett-Carnac that several members of the British Indian Association had done, and would always be glad to do, anything in their power to encourage the culture of cotton. They had on several occasions, at the request of the Government, issued to mofussil zemindars different kinds of seeds, and directions for the cultivation of the same. But he must deprecate the idea of the Association, as such, engaging in the cultivation of cotton, which, however good, did not and could not mean the moral, or the political, or the social improvement and elevation of the country.

Baboo Peary Chand Mittra observed that the remarks of the hon'ble speaker with reference to the Agri-Horticultural Society were not quite correct. The Society with which he (Baboo Peary Chand Mittra) had been connected as a member for many years had collected a mass of valuable information, and had always acted as a pioneer in the growth and improvement of important staple articles in this country. Any one who will quietly go through the transactions and proceedings of the Society, and examine its museum, cannot but be convinced that it has been instrumental in doing much good to the country, and that if influential native gentlemen would join the Society, and work with the European members, it would, no doubt, prove more useful. In reply to the remarks of Baboo Peary Chand Mittra,

Baboo Rajendralala Mittra said that the question of salt was one of degree, and not of absolute absence or presence. There was no soil on earth which was absolutely free from some saline component, and however much a small admixture of salt by way of manure may prove useful, the presence of a large quantity of it cannot but prove pernicious. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Soonderbunds, the soil was excessively saline, and it was necessary even for such a crop as that of paddy to flush the fields repeatedly with rain-water before they could be fit for cultivation. In the hot weather the merest scratching of their surface makes them effloresce, and such lands could not possibly support the growth of cotton. As for zemindars in the permanently settled parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, as well as in Hooghly, Burdwan, and Nuddea, the speaker knew for certain that they had no lands of their own to make any experiments on a large scale. By the conditions of the decennial settlement, direct ownership of land was made over to the ryots under various tenures, and they alone can undertake the cultivation. But they are poor, and each of them holds only a small plot, so that no extensive cultivation can be undertaken by them. They have, besides, yet to learn that cotton is more profitable than sereals and oil-seeds; and until this can be successfully demonstrated, they cannot be expected to move in the matter.

Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore said that he fully appreciated the advantages of introducing the cultivation of new remunerative staples in Bengal, but the question was whether a new crop would pay, and if it did not, the ryot would not assuredly take to it. He could believe that cotton could be grown successfully in some parts of Bengal, but he was not satisfied that it would be remunerative, compared with the ordinary crops. Indeed, cotton at one time was grown abundantly in Bengal, but one of the chief causes which led to its falling-off was that it could not stand the competition of the cheaper staple of America. The zemindars might well be invited to make experiments, but there was one difficulty in their way which ought to be borne in mind. The cultivation of the crops was practically in the hands of the ryots. The zemindars, particularly the large zemindars, had little or no land at their disposal for nijabad, or cultivation on their own accounts. The culturable lands were in the possession of the ryots, and zemindars had no right to interfere with the cultivation. He was, so to speak, only a rent-receiver, and clogged as his position was under the permanent settlement, as had been truly remarked by his friend, Baboo Rajendralala Mittra, it had been more and more narrowed by the subsequent Regulations and Acts. Of course, he admitted that the zemindar had lots of putteet, or waste lands, but they were not suited for cotton cultivation. What he particularly wished the meeting to understand was that the zemindar, as such, had not peculiar facilities in introducing new staples in the country, or influencing their cultivation by the ryot.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he was not altogether unprepared for the remarks of Baboo Rajendralala Mittra regarding the reasons for the falling-off in the cultivation of cotton in Lower Bengal; in fact, the information the Baboo had given regarding the rise in value of the food-crops and other produce was most interesting, and was just the class of information which he was most anxious to produce. The cultivation of cotton must, of course, stand on its own merits. If cotton did not pay as well as other crops, it must of course, give way before them. Admitting, however, that the indigenous cotton as at present cultivated, could not hold its own against jute and cereals, it might, perhaps, still be a question whether the exotic cotton might not be more successful, and yield better returns than even jute and rice. This question could only be determined by careful experiments, and he was therefore glad to hear the excellent suggestion of Baboo Peary Chand Mittra, that the landholders, members of the Association, should interest themselves in the matter, and undertake experiments on their estates on a small scale, to determine, not only whether exotic cotton could grow in Lower Bengal, but also whether it could prove itself to be a more remunerative crop than those which now occupied the ground. If these experiments were to prove a real success, there would, perhaps, be no difficulty in inducing the people to take to a crop the advantages of which had been clearly demonstrated. And these experiments might eventually result in benefit to the landholders, their tenants, and the trade of Bengal in general. On the other hand, if cotton were found not to weigh in the scale against the other products of Bengal, no one would expect or wish the cultivation to be extended. And he thought he might safely say that if cotton did not prove itself, above all others, to be a well paying crop, then there would be no class that would view with more concern any ill-directed attempt to induce the well-to-do ryots of Bengal to forsake the crops they now cultivate, and to impoverish themselves by an unremunerative crop, than the gentlemen of Manchester, who were popularly, but erroneously, supposed to clamour for the extension of cotton cultivation at all costs. It is quite true that Manchester had urged the extension of cotton cultivation in India, and the construction of works that would assist the cotton trade. But the bargain between Manchester and India had as yet been a perfectly fair one, and if Manchester had got our cotton, the ryots of the cotton-producing tracts would have been raised to an unprecedented state of prosperity by the influx of bullion paid to them in exchange for their produce. And it must be remembered that the prosperity of the Manchester trade did not depend only in the extension of cotton cultivation. It depended quite as much on the sale of its piece-goods. Now, one of the very best markets for Manchester goods was provided by Bengal, and it was, of course, well known that the consumption of Manchester goods in the Lower Provinces depended much on the result of the harvests, and on the several prosperity of the people. Thanks to the successful cultivation of jute and other crops, the Bengal ryots now purchase Manchester goods in large quantities, and are perhaps about the very best customers Manchester had. He, therefore, altogether doubted Manchester being in favour of any attempt to reduce the profits and purchasing-power of the ryot, by the adoption of an unremunerative system of cotton cultivation; and he was confident that if it were shown that cotton would not succeed here Manchester would prefer to leave Bengal, and to trust to other tracts, where cotton cultivation, from many causes, was a more profitable undertaking for the supply of the raw material. The speaker said that, if any of the zemindars were inclined to assist in making experiments, he would be glad to supply the necessary seed and to furnish instructions regarding the mode of cultivation. He also said that there were many other points bearing more or less on the cotton question, on which he was desirous of obtaining information from the Association; for example, statistics regarding the local consumption of indigenous cotton: and the local cloth trade would be valuable. He was anxious to ascertain, too, how far the English piece-goods had driven the native cloth out of the market, and whether, in some districts of Bengal, as in Central India, the poorest classes still preferred that hand-made native cloth to the English importations. And as the sale of cotton piece-goods depended on the general state of trade, and on the prosperity of the people, all information and statistics connected with the internal trade of the country had an interest for him, and would be very acceptable. He would, however, submit to the Association a memorandum of the chief point on which he required further information, and which he was confident the Association would assist him to obtain.

After some desultory conversation, the meeting broke up at 6 P.M. with a vote of thanks to the chair.—*Indian Daily News.*

PRESERVATION OF WOOD.

Major H. T. Forbes, the Executive Engineer of the Nuddea Division, will have conferred a lasting benefit on this country if the simple process he has patented "for preserving wood and timber from dry rot and decay, and for rendering them waterproof, and also proof against the attacks of white ants and other insects," should prove as successful as the experiments which he has carried on for some years fully justify him in anticipating. The process is simple, consisting of painting the wood with a mixture of sulphate of copper and vegetable oil, ingredients which can be procured at any town in India at a cheap rate. But it is not only in the preservation of the timber ordinarily used for building purposes in this country that the invention is valuable—it will also contribute to that object which is now so much talked about, the development of the resources of the country. By using this preparation many of the common woods which are now only used for firewood might be made available for, at any rate, the lighter woodwork, if not for the heavy timbers of buildings. And if hydraulic pressure were employed, railway sleepers might likewise be made of the country woods, which would effect a large saving in the proposed outlay on Government railways. So far as practical experiments go, the process has been quite successful. Pieces of mangoe wood, covered with the solution, were exposed for two years in a garden infested with white ants, together with pieces covered with other preparations which have enjoyed the reputation of being good preservatives. In all the cases where the sulphate of copper was used the wood was found in excellent condition, although covered to the depth of some inches by the earth thrown up by the ants, whereas in the others it was in some cases totally, in others partially destroyed, arsenic alone seeming to have a similar protective power. The cost of the preparation of arsenic is, however, about four times that of the sulphate of copper. In one experiment the results of the preparation were more clearly shown than in any other, where one-half of a piece of deal was immersed in the solution for ten days, the other half being left undressed. After being buried in a white ants' nest for a few months the undressed part was found considerably eaten, but the immersed part was untouched. Major Forbes has requested the Government of Bengal to give his invention a fair trial, and as the preparation would in many cases do away with the necessity for painting, the experiment ought not to be refused on the usual grounds of expense.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA DRAINAGE.

(*Daily Examiner*, April 18.)

Not the least wonderful part of the failure, if failure it be, of our drainage works, is its extreme simplicity and inevitability. As we have before said, it arises from no want of engineering skill on the part of those who designed, no defect of performance on the part of those who have constructed, what bids fair to go down to posterity as the great Municipal folly. The sole secret of the disappointment is that the drains will not do what no drains could do, disinfect putrescent matter. They will carry anything you like to put into them, but what you put into them will come out in no better condition than it is put in. There is really nothing to be surprised at in this. Bricks and mortar have never, that we are aware of, been supposed to possess alchemical virtues. That filth should be filth still, after being shut up for so many hours in a certain length of sewer, is not only quite according to the course of nature, but has long been obvious and patent to mankind in general. The fact of the drainage works having been made with the object of disposing of the night soil of the town, in the manner at present contemplated, without creating a nuisance, would seem to imply that the contrary belief has prevailed somewhere in the Municipality. Either the Justices, or some of them, must have reckoned bricks and mortar among disinfectants, or they must have laboured under some impression that the drainage system was to be supplemented by auxiliary means, which have since disappeared even from the regions of speculation.

The Chairman himself admits that the only suggestions that have been made for anticipating or controlling putrescence are impracticable; and consequently, when he tells us that, if Mr. Clark's representation of the state in which night soil emerges from the sewers be correct, the drainage scheme will no longer have his support, he in effect tells us that he has hitherto supported the scheme under the erroneous impression that certain things do not (to use a vulgar term) stink. We remember a school-fellow, and a fair classical scholar too, who, on being asked by his tutor whether he was not ashamed at having translated goat's flesh, as venison, replied that he was not a butcher. Mr. Hogg might similarly plead that he was not a scavenger. Bad as the excuse would be, we can imagine no better. But though, in this special form, the excuse would be a bad, or an absurd one, the denouement will suggest forcibly, to some minds, that one main source of the failure of our Municipality is the absence of that practical element the development of which, in connection with the matter in hand, is not generally found to march *pari passu* with legal training.

There are others, however, who must find it harder to excuse themselves than the Chairman. The medical adviser of the Municipality ought at least to be acquainted with the chemistry of common things, even of things so common as those which sewers convey. What will he say? After what he has already said, he cannot even plead carbolic acid.

We should have much more to say on the subject, but there may be yet some hope—though, we fear, a faint one, that Mr. Clark, being in a weak state of health, may have felt the nuisance, he describes, more intensely than more robust men would feel it.—We must remember that whatever that nuisance was, it has to be multiplied by about one hundred to give a correct idea of what it will ultimately be. Still we cling to the hope, faint as it is, if only for the sake of the noble reputations at stake.

ENGLISH DIVORCE COURT—Mar. 23.

SERJEANT V. SERJEANT AND FROSTICK.

Mr. Croome appeared for the petitioner.

In February, 1859, the petitioner, who was then a storekeeper in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Calcutta, married the respondent, and they afterwards cohabited for some time. In 1866, during his absence from England, she went to live with the co-respondent as his wife, at the Swan public-house at Stanway, near Colchester.—Decree *nisi*.

A Yankee editor says that the times are so hard that the young men can't "pay their addresses."

The King of Prussia is reported to have said, at a recent *soiree*, to several gentlemen who were standing near him:—"My son is in favor of abolishing capital punishment, and at a later time he can settle the question as he likes; but as long as I have anything to say in the matter, there will be no such abolition."

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TYPICAL CIVILIANS.

FROM A BENGAL POINT OF VIEW.

No. VIII.

THE LITERARY CIVILIAN.

THE proposal to select Indian administrators from the best of the young scholars of England, was a proof of the earnestness with which the more thoughtful of Englishmen desired the welfare of the great Dependency. No country could do more for another than honestly endeavour to find out her most gifted sons, and lend them to the service of her less fortunate sister. The natural consequences may not have all followed; the Asiatic native may not have quite appreciated the compliment; and on the other hand "cram" may have had some share with "culture" in the training of the aspirants. But it cannot be denied that the *general* level of intelligence among the administrative body has considerably risen, though competition has hardly yet had time to produce any specimens of abnormal distinction.

The literary Civilian of the old school was generally a *roi des aveugles*, a Triton among minnows, and somewhat of a fribble to boot. His more practical brethren despised him as a dreamer, even while feeling a mixture of pride in his supposed talents and accomplishments. He was whispered about as the writer of those "deuced clever letters, you know, about what you-may-call it in the *Delhi*," "or a great friend of John Lang's," but his reputation was local and fugitive; he exercised no real influence; and at the end of his career found himself distanced by men whom he had passed his life in despising as blockheads.

Very different is the modern literary Civilian, both in his present position and future prospects. A member sometimes, or even a distinguished graduate, of an ancient university, he comes to Indian work with a scholarly frame of mind; and instead of squibs on his contemporaries, prepares Vedic vocabularies, or edits the *Shanamah*.

Which career is the most creditable to the service we need scarcely enquire. There is of course an increased danger in proportion to the increased dignity of the literature, that its pursuit will beguile a man from the appointed path of his profession. Despite such cases as those of Mr. Gladstone and the late Sir George Lewis, it must be admitted that public life has occasions when a man's whole faculties are scarcely enough to enable the best and bravest to acquit himself with honour. Horace's *Quem tu Melpomene* will not be easily gainsaid:—

"When the Muses have smiled on a man from his birth,
He will seldom excel at the Church or the Bar,
Get a K.C.B. mark of his statesmanly worth,
Or be thanked by the senate for exploits of war."

Indeed it would be an operation of very simple arithmetic to reckon up the number of those decorated with the crimson ribbon at present on the list of knights grand cross and commanders who could have made a decent living by their pens. Still such cases as that of Sir William Jones remain; and it is obvious that, unless where a man is bound hand and foot in the bonds of ambition, he must have a certain amount of time upon his hands which he will be justified in using at his pleasure in any innocent manner. And if that manner be not only free from danger to the country (beyond such risks of Arson as it may threaten the rivers withal), but be also a source of benefit and comfort to mankind—more or less—why so much the better surely.

Sir William Jones indeed is a high mark for the literary Civilian; yet it would be difficult to find a better. Though not in the Civil Service of India, he is in all other material respects the very ideal of what an Indian official in the present day, who loves literature, ought to be. Educated at Harrow and at Oxford, early engaged in Oriental studies; a fellow of his college; a barrister versed in the modern literature of Europe; scholar, poet, lawyer, politician; at one time of his youth translating Arab poetry, at another writing Latin odes to liberty; of blameless and beautiful life and character; administering in his manhood with dignity a dignified office; may our country send India as many more such as can be found available.

It must, however, be added that Jones came out to a much more brilliant career than that which opens upon the competitioner, who is miraculously prosperous if in a quarter of a century of drudgery he can rise to anything like the position that Sir William leaned into at starting. And if the service is to go on deteriorating as it has of late, it will be vain to expect that it shall attract great genius.—*Englishman.*

WINE AND FASHION.

THERE is a common habit of accusing ladies of being the abject votaries of fashion, and since the appearance of the celebrated "Girl of the Period" article in the pages of a caustic contemporary, this same habit has itself become very much of a "fashion" in society at large. But whilst we are fain to agree with Professor Blackie in his estimate of the disastrous effect of fashion as regards women, we are bound to admit that its votaries are by no means confined to them. The "lord of creation" bows down to that self-same idol in different forms, but with as abject submission. Not to speak of peg-top trowsers and groom-like tights; of ankle-reaching Noahs and scarce decent bobtail coats; of dog collars, Shakespeares, and chin scorers; of chimney-pots and Alpine felts, with that unutterable cock's plume now so much in vogue with young England; (we have even heard an immature swell pathetically lament that his tailor had sent home his dress waistcoat with the lappels one quarter of an inch wider than was the correct thing!)—not to speak of these trifles, which are at any rate on a par with the "external tumours" and costumes of the ladies, have we had not had our other "fashions" as well? Whence come the *diners à la Russe*? Why do we drink port and sherry instead of the lighter wines which pleased the palates of our forefathers before our treaties with Portugal came into operation? Simply because port and sherry have been the "fashion." The French wars caused the taste for these particular wines to take a stronger hold on the nation than is usually the case with the freaks of fashion; but the change in the fiscal policy of the Government is already affecting their position, and the lighter wines of France and Germany are rapidly coming into use; though it will be long before they displace the stronger vintages of the Peninsula from the thoroughbred Englishman's table. In this respect, acquired taste contends successfully, even with fashion.

There was a time, in the palmy days of Madeira vineyards, when the wines from that favoured island had their turn too. Then, thanks to fashion's kindly aid, England and her colonies alone consumed the greater portion of the 30,000 pipes there produced. Nor was this sufficient. America cried for Madeira wine, and to satisfy the fashionable appetite of ourselves and cousins the chemist came in, alas, and with his Cape Madeiras, his Lisbon and Peruvian Madeiras, and, unkindest cup of all, with his superior Hambro' Madeira, did almost as much to change fashion's wayward fancy as the destroying oidium itself, and consequent high prices. As usual a reaction took place. Fashion's cold shoulder elbowed all but the one solitary bottle of the wine from the dinner table. Soup, fish made-dishes, joints, sweets and cheese, (each, of course, under its unintelligible cook's French name), all are washed down with successive glasses of sherry, hock, champagne and claret—a *seething* if not a *soothing* mixture. Then when men who have well drunk, that one glass of Madeira is sent to join the goodly company within. Is it hard to imagine the effect on the morrow? The *bon vivant* rises from a couch, perturbed by the high carnival in his interior, with heartburn, or it may be the first twinges of gout in his great toe. The family physician is straightway consulted. Wherein lies the cause of these unwelcome symptoms? The meats were but of the ordinary kinds, and could disagree with no man in the least accustomed to good living. Then of course it must be in the wines. Port and sherry are dismissed as in the same catalogue with the meats. Hock, champagne, and claret are such purely innocent beverages, however unconsciously mixed at the previous evening's sitting,—there remains but the Madeira. That one solitary glass of Madeira! Therein lies the cause of all that internal turmoil. Esculapius sagely shakes his head, and acknowledges that the wine is given to acidity, and as for the poor gouty toe, it has no greater enemy than Madeira wine.

Fashion, price, and doctor are all against the beverage, and yet if we examine the matter, the two latter reasons are quite as untenable as the first. In the island itself the wine is the principal drink of the inhabitants, English and native; and yet gout is a thing there unknown, and longevity anything but of rare occurrence. Men have taken their bottle a day, and yet survived to the allotted three-score years and ten. Why, then, saddle the single glass with the deleterious effects of the evening's mixture?

Whilst the culture of the vine was in abeyance, the price of the wine naturally went up to fancy rates. But that reason no longer exists. Year by year the supply is increasing, and the disease having been effectually counteracted by the use of sulphur, without in the least affecting the quality of the grape, the island already produces annually its 7,000 to 8,000 pipes of good wholesome wine. Those who, hoping against hope, still struggled to revive the culture of the vine, are seeing their endeavours crowned with success. Madeira is no longer a wine accessible to the rich man alone. It is true that the old vintages, which can never be replaced till the close of the present generation, must command fancy prices in the home market, but the new wines, equally good as to quality, and only requiring age to place them on a level with the older brands, are being sent here at prices at which they ought to compete successfully with the cheaper brands of sherry. Few people, we fancy, would prefer a glass of ordinary table sherry to one of real Madeira at the same price. And yet both wines may be obtained now at the same figure; and it requires but the gentle fillip of fashion to place the latter once more on the tables of the great middle class.

The number of the shipping houses in the island is sadly diminished, but those of the old ones that remain may truly be said to have borne the burden and heat of the day, and may reasonably hope to find, in a steadily increasing consumption, the reward of their efforts to bring back prosperity to the vineyards of that genial home of the invalid and pleasure-seeker.

We may ask, by the way, what has become of the Indian wine manufacture heralded some time ago?—*Indian Daily News.*

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced for promoting the growth or reproduction of the human hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period; whilst Rowlands' Macassar Oil, with a reputation already unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The unprecedented success of this discovery in restoring, preserving, and beautifying the human hair, is too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very fact of its having stood the test of nearly half a century of probation, and obtained the especial patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the whole of the Royal Family of Great Britain, and of every Court in the Civilized World, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of its merits. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as Macassar Oil. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the words "Rowlands' Macassar Oil" are in two lines on the wrapper. The genuine article may be obtained at most of the Principal Storekeepers and Chemists throughout India.—[Advt.]

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1499 British Empire, Denchar—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1288 Annot Lyle, Pillar—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1396 Aurora, Harriott—G. S. King & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1217 Canute, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1380 Cathcart, Muir—Harbord & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Tobin—London & American Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
1214 Cornwallis, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1594 Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dubash.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1339 Hyderabad, Davies—E. Bates & Co.
1435 Iron Duke, Parry—Harbord & Co.
989 J. P. Wheeler, Harris—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Black—Young & Co.
1198 Keynon, Jenkin—Coupland & Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckie—G. F. Pim & Co.
1238 Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
1025 Malleny, Scott—Stenhouse & Co.
1108 Malta, Harris—Martin, Young & Co.
1180 Oberon, Towill—Coupland & Co.
1184 Ophelia, Strickland—Robinson & Co.
1759 Persia, Ellison—Blackwell & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.
1378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Merwanjee Nusserwanji
1293 William Fairbairn, Elder—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1055 Alonso (s), Wright—Pim & Co.
1124 Apollo (s), Hutchinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
848 Atlas (s), Sheen—Volkart Brothers.
2597 Delaware (s), Fisher—W. & A. Graham & Co.
2200 Magdala (s), Thomson—B. B. S. S. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

979 City of Cashmere, Bryce—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

980 Alnwick Castle (s), Sarjent—Blackwell & Co.

HAVRE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1277 Robert Lowe (s), Cleaver—J. Siegfried & Co.

FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

850 Lammershagen, Georgensen—Knoop & Co.
490 Unicorn, Horn—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

494 Loochoo, Beal—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1574 Lancashire Witch, Pearce—W. Cooper.
911 Marietta, Medenich.
1219 Sapphire, Seiders—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1080 St. Fillans, Neilson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1909 Golconda (s), Coleman—24th April.
2201 Sumatra (s), Mails 1st May.

FOR JAVA.

1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1103 Eastern Belle, Greig—Harbord & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

766 Golden Eagle, Muir—Blackwell & Co.

FOR PENANG.

1067 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR SINGAPORE.

813 Unrivalled, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2010 China (s), Stewart—P. & O. Co.
656 Clarendon, Davis—Pallonjee Framjee & Co.
326 Herman, Scheldt—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
312 Mary Goddard—The Captain.
1422 Niger (s), Nisbet—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

528 Duiveland, Graves—Farnham & Co.
962 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

946 City of Nankin, Muir—Blackwell & Co.
1205 Erato, Jones—The Captain.
1415 Haddon Hall, Faithfull—W. Nicol & Co.
1341 Himalaya (s), Atkinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1176 Jorawur, Wingate—W. Nicol & Co.
1021 Mindoro, Reynolds—Tudor Co.
694 Myaram Dyaram, Nacoda—Hurribhoy Mooteram.
1366 The Douglas (s), Pain, Lawrence & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1027 Arabia (s), Saunders—B. I. S. N. Co.
897 Koina (s), Colliver—Essa Califa.
510 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.
716 Nada (s), Winckler—Essa Califa.

COLOMBO.

948 Marian Moore, Dickson—H. B. Touche & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

158 Ranee, Cadcia.
290 Tilly (s), Hannah—Chunder Ramjee.

FOR TUTICORIN.

768 Damio, Sim—Blackwell & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

1110 Schleswig Bride, Hanson—H. B. Touche & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

687 Calliope, Simmons—H. M. Seedick.
1201 Ganga (s), Child—B. B. S. S. Co.
711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
187 Hamido, Autone.
1012 Kate Gregory, Lorenzen.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

281 Lord Clyde (s), Kingcome—Chunder Ramjee.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1185 Madras (s), Perrins.
1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Euphrates (s), Curme.
H. H. Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

NOT FIXED.

1282 Altcar, Harvey.
1249 Arundel, Crocker—Flmstone, Whitwell & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—The Captain.
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, McInnes—B. & A. Hormusji.
178 Britain's Pride, Collins—H. I. H. Ahmed.
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
665 Calabar, Taylor.
1018 Castiglione, Cooper—Blackwell & Co.
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
382 Colombo, Pledge—The Captain.
1289 Cynric Wallace—The Captain.
1293 Dilharee, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.
1042 Earl Russell, Fox—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
460 Edward, Marie—Vanderdus.
1393 Flying Venus, Symington—E. Bates & Co.
1057 Gladstone, Bowles—Blackwell & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
449 Glentilleck, Skinner—W. Nicol & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
670 Herald of the Morning, Gardyne—The Captain.
1037 John Dryden (s), Donkin—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
1298 John Elliot, Griffiths—B. & A. Hormusjee.
428 Malvern, Cole.
580 Marie, Choupst—Remington & Co.
607 Mars, Ritchering—The Captain.
1198 Michael Scott, Lewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
701 Monarchy, Day—Harbord & Co.
745 Northumberland, Ford—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
781 Oriental, Wyatt.
711 Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell.
1003 Proserpine, Brogger—The Captain.
1328 Quorn, Bond—G. F. Pim & Co.
490 Sanderson, Humfrey—Wallace & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Mossy—E. Bates & Co.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1070 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen & Okell.
148 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1493 Yeavering Bell, Peart—Bell, Ventz, and Lucius.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	per Re.
" 4 "	"	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
" 3 "	"	at 1s. 11d.	"
" 2 "	"	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
" 1 "	"	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On demand		at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight		at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.............................. 5 per cent.
6 do. .... 4 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd April 1870.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 1/4	"
3	do.	1/11 1/8	"
2	do.	1/11 1/16	"
1	do.	1/11	"
On demand		1/10 15/16	"
On Scotland		1/10 7/8	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 7/8	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1870.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 1/4
" " 3 " 1/11 1/16
" " on demand..................1/10 7/8
" Scotland and Ireland..................1/10 13/16
Circular Notes..................1/10 3/4

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd April 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 22nd April 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the STABLES of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, a batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, lately arrived per Ship THAMES. Some of them have already been broken in to single and double harness.

JUST LANDED, per Steamer NIGER—300 Sets of Addis's Patent WHEELS, to suit every description of Vehicle. Early application to be made to

F. KLINGELHOEFER, Agent.

Tanna Iron Works, 19th April 1870.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a BUNGALOW known as FLORENCE HOUSE, situated near the Chowk Hotel, and now occupied by Mr. J. BURGESS. As a hot-weather retreat and a health-giving resort the Bungalow is all that could be desired; and, as an investment, something very much more so. A run to Matheran is a panacea for many of the ills that flesh is heir to; and, were this Sanitarium more generally availed of, it is feared that some of the Bombay Medicos would be driven to despair. Here is an opportunity. No reasonable offer refused. The Bungalow is furnished; crockery, glass, plated ware and cutlery included. Apply to H. A. W., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mango do 2 do	Bengal do
Roselle do 2 do	Lucknow do
Mango Marmalade do	Madras do
Mango Fruit	Cashmere do
Ripe Mango	Curry Powder
Pineapple for Dessert	Madras Powder
Mango Pickle	Curry Paste
Lime Pickle	Mulligatawny Paste
Cashmere Pickle	Tapp Sauce
	Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER.

An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN PROCEEDED TO EUROPE.

A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.

A second-hand serviceable Cab Pheaton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.

A new two-wheeled Bycicle.

A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of izes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
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LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of EDINBURGH and LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

The DIRECTORS beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING a BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1. THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at 31st December 1868 to £2,112,450
2. THE PAID-CAPITAL of the Company 250,000
   In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of.......... £1,750,000
3. THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868, consisted of—
   Life Premiums £267,533
   Interest on Funds, &c. 93,210
   360,748

THE RATES of PREMIUM are moderate.

NINE-TENTHS OF THE WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1870.

ALL POLICIES ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL SHARE IN THE FUND THEN TO BE DIVIDED, WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THE PROFITS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a Local Board of Directors, *viz.*:

H. M. Aitken, Esq., of Messrs. John Elliott & Co., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL OFFICER, Dr C Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
LAW AGENTS, Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.

W. B. WALLS, MANAGER.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from

W NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at DUNCAN ROAD.—On SATURDAY, the 23rd April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th April 1866, by order of the mortgagee, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Janardhun Gungadhur, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Duncan Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1772, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, containing by admeasurement 56¼ feet in length and 13 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Duncan Road, on or towards the west by sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Moteeram Hurrynath, and on or towards the south by the house of Bunojee Bapoo Dakey Salvey. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1870.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE AND Co.
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day Saturday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a few articles of furniture, such as writing and round tables, couches, chairs, presses, pictures, 6 and 8 light chandeliers, panorama balls, a few articles of platedware, railway wrappers, Europe half boots, a few carboys of salad oil, a semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood, sets of single and double second-hand harness, bronze lamp balls, chains and pullies, brass door locks, porcelain door plates, bundles of gold leaves, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Two new light open-door shigrams.
And any other carriages and horses offering.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of SWEDISH HOOP IRON and IRON SHEETS

On Monday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Grant Road, near two tanks in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the following goods, on account of the concern—

49 bundles	¾	Swedish hoop iron		
50 ditto	⅞	ditto	ditto	
51 ditto	⅝	ditto	ditto	
80 ditto	1	ditto	ditto	
50 ditto	1¼	ditto	ditto	
105 ditto	1½	ditto	ditto	
260 ditto	iron sheets			
40 iron sheets				

WEEKLY SALE.

On Wednesday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

On account and risk of Poonja Jewraz and Purshotum Ludhah
2 cases white dhoties 10 yards by 50 inches
1 ditto ditto 11 do 52 ditto

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This day Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort:—

A quantity of coloured and grey piece goods, consisting of shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, T cloths, scarfs, dhoties, prints, domestics, &c.

ALSO,—A variety of sundry goods, comprising cash boxes, scissors, penknives, cruet frames, dram bottles, plated tea sets, glassware, kerosine lamps, pictures in frames, &c.

Carved blackwood furniture, such as easy and arm chairs, couches, chest of drawers, teapoys, round and sofa tables, &c.

Also,—an invoice of gilt and coloured glass articles of various descriptions.

A LARGE SALE OF GREY, BLEACHED, AND PRINTED GOODS, &c.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. will sell by public auction, under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. on, Saturday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., in their godown in Graham's Buildings, Fort:—

Cases of grey, bleached, and coloured sarries, grey and bleached woven bordered dhooties, bleached printed bordered dhooties turkeyed, plain and printed goods, printed muslins, printed handkerchief, and Madras handerchiefs, soosee cloth, &c, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, London.
An English-built double-seated brougham by Kesterton, with lamps, pole, &c.
Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castilion brandy.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day Saturday, the 23rd inst., Messrs Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a small quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

7 bales grey shirtings
7 ditto T cloths
Some pieces of madapollams, &c
2 cases 232 pieces muslin 24 yards
2 ditto 468 ditto ditto 12 ditto
20 bales grey shirtings 9 lbs., 40 inches
China cabinets, dressing glasses on stands, and writing cases
Few pieces of China silk kinkhob, tanchoi, pax and handkerchieves, &c

AT 1 P. M.

A grey horse the celebrated racer, Merlin, the property of Mr. Langley
A fine bay Australian horse, Duke, quiet in harness and to ride, the property of Colonel Francis
A pair of useful carriages, horses, the property of a Gentleman leaving for Madras
A handsome chesnut horse, 5 years old, 14-2 hands high
A handsome grey Arab horse, perfectly quiet, has been ridden by a Lady
A ditto bay ditto age 5 off, height 14-2 inch
An English-built dog-cart
A brown Arab horse goes in harness and saddle
A carriage and a pair of horses and harness
And any other carriages offering.

AUCTION SALE of the late illumination lamps, tumblers, pyramids, transparencies, &c, which were used at St. Thomas Church, Town Hall, Victoria Garden and other places, during the visit of H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co are instructed to sell by public auction, in the compound of the New Post Office, opposite the Frere Fountain, the lamps, &c., such as white, green, blue and purple glass bottomed globe lamps, bull's eye and fancy glass lanterns, French baloons, a large number of oil tumblers, casks containing cocoanut oil, wooden pyramids, lamp hooks, transparencies, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of two valuable furnished bungalows, at Matheran, (if not previously disposed of by private contract.)

On Saturday, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, the airy and commodious bungalows, in thorough repair, situate on the best part of the hill, commanding an excellent view, with compounds, outhouses, servants' quarters, &c., and known by the names of Upna Cottage and Tomara Cottage."

A list of furniture and other particulars could be learnt on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of jewellery, shawls, and miscellaneous articles, by order of Government.

Messrs. Bennett and Co. have been honoured with instruction from the Government of Bombay to submit to public auction, at their rooms, This day Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., the undermentioned jewellery, &c.

1 necklace of gold
1 ditto ditto pearls with a gold pudduk set with diamonds and emerald pendant.
1 pair of gold bajoobunds, set with precious stones
1 gold striped purple mundill
2 pair of scarlet shawls
3 pieces of red kinkobs
2 ditto ditto jamdanees

The above is now on view.

KHUNDALLAH HILL FOR SALE.

A piece of land for auction sale at an early date containing about 7 acres. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Bennett and Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cab, in very good order, suitable for an Arab horse from 14-1 to 14-3; also, a set of brass mounted harness of ditto

Bombay, 23rd April 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TIMBER.

This day Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon Darooknana Bunder, the following—

100 first-class teak logs
150 second-class ditto
100 tons teak scantlings
50 ditto ditto boards

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COAL PITCH.

This day Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, in a godown near the Akbar Press.

200 barrels coal pitch about 3 cwts. in each.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

10 bales grey shirtings
3 ditto ditto T cloths
4 ditto ditto madapollams
3 ditto Russian duck
1 case fine lappet scarfs
1 ditto finest spot lappets
1 ditto plain gauze
1 ditto fine striped gauze
8 ditto white jaconets
1 ditto deep tailed dhotees
5 ditto cotton loongies 24 by 30 inch
1 ditto ditto ditto 9 yards 18 inch

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE IN SMALL LOTS.

5 cases 500 pieces 20 yards 40 inch white jaconets L 25, 35' 45, 55 and 65.
3 ditto 240 ditto 20 ditto 60 inch white mulls No. 870,
2 ditto 160 ditto 20 ditto 60 inch ditto
2 ditto 300 ditto 10 ditto 40 inch Swiss dorish stripes.
1 ditto 100 ditto 20 ditto 40 inch dyed orange mulls No. 2-8
6 ditto Welt's bacon
1 ditto Oxford sausages, 8 dozen
1 ditto essence of coffee
3 ditto Albert drops
8 ditto plain rolled plate glass ¼ inch thick 4 by 6, 7 by 5, 7 by 9 and 8 by 6

An invoice of Europe goods consisting of fire-proof safes, 33 in. electro-plated table forks, dessert spoons and forks, gravy spoons soup laddles, patent Routelles, Jockey whips, grasshopper's springs and scrolls, gig whips, tacks, Colley's patent mail axels, folding chairs or bedsteads, key vices, waitors, cruet frames, dish covers, writing cases, &c.

An invoice of 23 cases fresh oilmanstores, by the celebrated and well-known purveyors Crosse and Blackwell just landed per City of Nankin, consisting of reading, steak, John Bull, Essence of anchovies, mushroom and walnut catsup sauces, raspberry, strawberry, red and black currants, orange marmalade, assorted jams, ham, beef, tongue, bloaters and Strasbourg potted meats, crystalized fruits, Oxford sausages, patent preserved chedder cheese, Welt's bacon, Worcester sauce, &c.

PURE TURKISH TOBACCO.

A small quantity only VIRGIN SHAG in small tin boxes for CIGARETTES and a small quantity cigarette papers

Also, 5,000 ready-made cigarettes strongly recommended.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome bay Arab horse rising 5 years 14½ hands, a remarkably fast-trotter, one of the finest horses to be seen in the row, parted with only because the owner is about to proceed to England.

1 English-built dog-cart painted black picked out blue and fine lined white with lamps, complete.

1 ditto ditto ditto painted brown picked out blue and fine lined white with lamps complete.

SALE of VALUABLE BUNGALOWS and CHAWLS on the FAUCKLAND ROAD.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of the mortgagees, all that piece of ground with the two commodious bungalows and two chawls standing thereon and also two pieces of vacant grounds situate on the Fauckland Road close to Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's dhurumsalla and Mr. Crawford's fountain, admeasuring 7,800 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 439 and 467 and assessed under No. 35, bounded on the east and north by the ground of Mr. Henry Rogers and Vithul Janvojee, on the west partly by the public passage, and partly by the ground of Hussonbhoy and Jafferbhoy Tyebjee, and on the south by the road leading from the Hon'ble Juggunath Sunkersett's Temple to Camatteepoora.

GRAND SALE OF DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS.

On Wednesday, the 11th May, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to Auction Sale, at the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Meadow Street, opposite to the late shop of J. and W. Watson and Co. now known as "Jewanjee's Exchange," the sale commencing at 3 P.M., a large assortment of loose diamonds of all sizes and of various qualities, consisting of brilliant, rose, and table diamonds.

These will be put up in small parcels to suit the requirements of purchasers, and the whole will be laid out in the above premises for inspection some days before the day of sale.

There will also be for sale several valuable Bracelets set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds, and also a Necklace set with large fine brilliants, and several other valuable ornaments such as earrings, &c., set with brilliants, rubies, and emeralds; some of the above are of immense value.

N.B.—A deposit of 15 per cent. will be required from each purchaser, on the cost of each lot, upon same being knocked down. All further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., will be made known at the time of sale, or previously by application to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A well-bred Arab nearly white riding horse, age under 8, height 14-1½ quiet, Trots well and goes well across country. Owner has had been 2 years without sickness or any trouble and parts with him because going to England. Price Rs. 300.

Also a good saddle bridles by (Wilkinsons) in good order. Rs. 50.

Also a medicine chest, cost Rs. 150 at Maw and Co., most bottles un-opened. Rs. 50.

The above can be seen at 1 hour's notice.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.